

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

SESSION 1885-86.

Chancellor—DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G. D.C.L.
Lord Rector—ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal—The Very Rev. W. R. PIRIE, D.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE SESSION commences on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1885, and closes on SATURDAY, 3rd April, 1886.

CLASSES.

	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
GREEK, JUNIOR	Prof. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	£1
SENIOR	Prof. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	2 2 0
LATIN, JUNIOR	Prof. DONALDSON, LL.D., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	3 2 0
SENIOR	Prof. DONALDSON, LL.D., and Assistant	11 1/2 A.M. to 12 P.M.	2 2 0
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and COMPOSITION	Prof. MINTO, M.A.	12 to 1 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; 12 to 1 P.M. on Tuesday and Thursday; 12 to 1 P.M. daily	1 1 0
LOGIC	Prof. MINTO, M.A.	9 to 10 A.M., and 12 to 1 P.M.	3 2 0
MATHEMATICS, JUNIOR	Prof. PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	3 2 0
MATHEMATICS, SENIOR	Prof. PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M.	2 2 0
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, JUNIOR	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, SENIOR. Div. I.	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 1 0
DO. DO. Div. II.	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. daily	2 2 0
DO. PRACTICAL CLASS	Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc., and Assistant	11 1/2 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays	
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	Prof. FIFE, M.A.	9 to 10 A.M. daily, and 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
NATURAL HISTORY	Prof. ALLYTHE NICHOLSON, M.D. D.Sc.	2 to 3 P.M.	3 3 0

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is 31. 3s. Matriculation Fee, 10s.; Tuition Fee, 10s.; and 10s. for each of three examinations, and 10s. for General Council Registration.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. embraces two years' attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on English Literature and Natural Philosophy. Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Mental Philosophy. Candidates who, at the time of their entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher Class or Classes without having attended the first or Junior Class or Classes.

HURSARIES.

The University Competition will begin on THURSDAY, the 13th October, at 2 o'clock p.m. Candidates will each, on application, receive from the Sacristy, University Buildings, Old Aberdeen, on and after TUESDAY, 6th October, a Printed Schedule, which they are required to fill up and return to him, not later than 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 13th October, not, as in former years, on SATURDAY.

There will be three Hursaries, of which 35 are in the patronage of the University, and 7 in that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen. All but 8 are open without restriction. They are tenable for four years of the Curriculum, and are of the following annual value, viz.:—One of 35s.; Four of 30s.; One of 25s.; Two of 21s.; Eleven of 20s.; One of 18s.; One of 15s.; Two of 14s.; One of 12s.; Six of 10s.; and Four of inferior value.

The Greenakar, Hursaries of 30s., as also separately advertised, are included in the above.

Candidates are required, at least One Month before the Competition, to give the SECRETARY written intimation of the subjects selected by them, under Division II. of the Subjects of Examination. See 'University Calendar.'

Candidates are requested to bring with them Certificates of their age, to be produced, if required, when the result of the Examination is inquired after.

Candidates for the Macpherson Hursaries of 20s. are requested to lodge with the SECRETARY, on or before the 13th October, Certificates from a Gaelic Minister as to their knowledge of the Gaelic Language.

The Hursaries will be awarded in the University Buildings, Old Aberdeen, on SATURDAY, 24th October, at 10 a.m., by Competitors whose Names are in the Order of Merit, or their representatives, being allowed to be present. Any Competitor not appearing personally, or by representative, to accept a Hury or when offered to him, shall be held as declining, and the Hury so offered to him will fail to the next in order qualified.

Of Hursaries under private patronage, 22 were vacant at the close of the last Session, of the following annual values, viz.:—One of 48s.; One of 36s.; Two of 30s.; Two of 24s.; One of 20s.; One of 18s.; One of 16s.; and One of 14s.

of 34; One of 30s.; Three of 22s. 10s.; One of 19s. 10s.; One of 18s. 10s.; One of 16s. 10s.; One of 15s. 10s.; One of 14s. 10s.; One of 13s. 10s.; One of 12s. 10s.; One of 11s. 10s.; and Three of inferior value.

Presents to these Hursaries will be examined on SATURDAY, the 17th October; and they must give notice, and hand their Presentations to the SECRETARY not later than TUESDAY, 13th October.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

For Passing from Junior to Senior Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, on SATURDAY, the 24th October, at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

For Passing over the Junior Mathematical Class, on SATURDAY, the 24th October, at 10 A.M.

For passing over the Junior Latin or Greek Classes, on MONDAY, the 25th October, at 10 A.M.

[Students intending to come forward for either of the three last-mentioned Examinations are required to give their names to the SECRETARY, not later than the preceding day.]

For the Degree of M.A., on the 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th OCTOBER.

CLASS AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

Books of the value of 13s. are to be awarded to the Students most distinguished in the Class Examinations. At the close of the Curriculum the following Scholarships will be given:—A Gold Prize of £50, or therefor, the second in point of merit in Mathematics to a Boxhill of 32s.; the best Latin Scholar to the Dr. Black Prize of 32s. or therefor, the best Scholar in Classical Literature and Mental Philosophy to the Hatton of 30s.; the best general Scholar to the Gold Medal of the University; the best Scholar in Experimental Physics to the Neil Arnott Scholarship of 35s. or therefor, the best English and Latin Scholars each to a Sealfield Gold Medal; the best student of year who shall take the First Class Honours in the Faculty of Arts to the Dr. Smith Prize of 32s.; the best Student in the Faculty of Medicine to the Dr. Smith Gold Medal, and (in JANUARY, 1886) the best Student in the Term or Magistrand Class in the department of Classical Philology the Jenkins Prize of 8s.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To the most distinguished Master of Arts of the year will be awarded for two years the W. Cato Bursary of the annual value of 50s., tenable for two years.

Masters of Arts of less than two years' standing may compete in DECEMBER, 1885, for the Fullerton, &c., Scholarships, which are now of the following values, viz.:—One for Classics and one for Mental Philosophy, each of the value of 10s.; tenable for two years, and for Masters of Arts of the annual value of 7s., tenable for three years; and Masters of Arts, if of under three years' standing, are eligible for the Murray Scholarship of 7s., tenable for three years.

Two Classes are held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in each year for the convenience of Gentlemen who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London—from October to January, and from March to June. Fee for the Course of Three Months, 10. 10s.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Dr. SIMPSON, LL.D. Diseases of the Ear and Larynx—Dr. M'KENNIE BOOTH, Dispensary, 11. 1s. Diseases of the Skin—Dr. GARDEN, Royal Infirmary and Sick Children's Hospital, 11. 1s. Royal Infirmary: Daily at Noon. Perpetual Fee to Hospital Practice, £1.; or, first year, £1. 10s.; second year, 5s. Clinical Medicine—Dr. SMITH-SHAW, BEVERIDGE, and A. FRASER. Dr. S. MORRISON, THOMAS, 1 P.M. Clinical Surgery—Dr. A. OUGHTON, GOILYNE WILL, and GARDEN. M. Ss. Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 P.M. Pathological Demonstrations at the Hospital in Winter—Dr. ROBERTS, St. GEORGE'S CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 11. 1s. Eye Institution: Daily, 2.30 P.M. Royal Lunatic Asylum: Physicians—Dr. JAMESHORN and REID. The Regulations relative to the Registration of Students of Medicine, and the granting of Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, may be obtained from Professor BAZZIE, Dean to the Faculty of Medicine.

MUSEUMS.

There will be offered for competition in this Faculty, within the University Buildings in Aberdeen, on a date early in NOVEMBER, 1885, to be fixed by the Faculty, the following Bursaries:—(1) To Students who have passed all the subjects imperative for registration in Medicine, Two Bursaries of 20s. each, tenable for four years; and (2) to Students who have completed the course of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, Two of 25s. Two of 22s. 10s. One of 20s. and One of 18s. 10s. or therefor, all tenable for three years. For Subjects of Examination, see 'The University Calendar.'

AUGUST, 1885. W.M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

M.F.—Further particulars, including information as to the Faculties of Divinity and Law, are to be found in 'The University Calendar,' published by A. King & Co., Printers to the University, Aberdeen, price 2s., or 2s. 4d. post.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE and CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY will be delivered during Michaelmas Term, 1885, with a view to the London University INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS.

The TERM commences SEPTEMBER 16. Fee, 11. each Subject.

For further information apply to the RECTORIAL, University College, Aberystwyth.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The NEXT SESSION will BEGIN on TUESDAY, October 9th. Students are specially prepared for the Arts and Science Examinations of the University of London. Tuition Fee (including all Lecture Courses), 10s. Physical, Chemical, or Biological Laboratory Fee from Three Guineas per Session of Three Terms.

For further information apply to IVOR JAMES, Registrar, Cardiff, August 25th, 1885.

S.T. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 1st, 1885.

Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls subject to College regulations. The Hospital comprises a service of 175 beds, including 75 for Convalescents at Swanley.—For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

S.T. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE. CLASSES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

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PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Two Classes are held in the Subjects required for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and both include all the Subjects and Practical Work: one Class begins on October 6th and continues till July 10th; a second Class begins September 1st, and continues till July 15th.

GENERAL BIOLOGY—T. W. SHORE, M.B. B.Sc. LOND.

CHEMISTRY and MECHANICAL and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—DR. W. WOMACK, M.B. B.Sc., Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy at the Hospital.

Fee for the whole Course (to Students of the Hospital), 10. 10s.; to others, 11. 12s.

For further particulars apply to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A detailed Syllabus of the Classes forwarded on application.

S.T. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 120s. each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on September 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th. One of the value of 120s. will be awarded to the best Candidate at this Examination under twenty-five years of age, if of sufficient merit. For the other, the Candidate must be under twenty-five years of age.

The subjects of Examination will be Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology (no candidate to take more than four subjects).

The JAEGERSON EXHIBITION will be competed for at the same time. The Subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the following Languages: French, German, and Italian.

The Classical subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1885.

This is an open Exhibition of the value of 50s.

Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Hospital.

The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships and Prizes.

The other Scholarships are: First year—one of 50s., one of 50s., and one of 50s.; second year—one of 50s.; third and fourth year—one of 50s., one of 40s.

For particular application may be made to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

S.T. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1885-6 will commence on OCTOBER 1, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by A. O. MACKELLAR, B.M. B.Sc. at 3 P.M.

TWO SCIENTIFIC SCHOLARSHIPS, of 100s. and 60s. respectively, open to all First-Year Students, will be offered for competition. The Examination will be held on October 5, 6, and 7, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Botany or Zoology, at the option of Candidates.

The Classes are held throughout the year for the Preliminary and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.

All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without extra charge.

Scholarships and Money Prizes of considerable value are awarded at the Sessional Examination as also several Medals.

The Fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries are made to Lectures or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years, also for Post-Graduates.

Several Medical Practitioners and Private Families residing in the neighbourhood receive Students for residence and supervision, and a register of approved lodgings is kept in the Secretary's Office.

Prospectus and all particulars may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, Mr. George Rendle.

W. M. O.R.D., Dean.

II.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 21st October, 1885.

CLASSES.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
ANATOMY	PROFESSOR STRUTHERS, M.D.	11 A.M.	£1 3 0
PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DEMONSTRATIONS	PROFESSOR STRUTHERS, M.D., and Assistant	{ 9 A.M. & 4 P.M. }	2 2 0
CHILDREN	PROFESSOR BRASIER, F.C.S.	2 P.M.	2 2 0
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE	PROFESSOR STIRLING, M.D. D.Sc.	3 P.M.	2 2 0
SURGERY	PROFESSOR ALEX. OUGHTON, C.M. M.D.	10 A.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL SURGERY	PROFESSOR ALEX. OUGHTON, C.M. M.D.	5 P.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	PROFESSOR SMITH-SHAW, M.D.	3 P.M.	2 2 0
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN	PROFESSOR STEPHENSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.	4 P.M.	2 2 0
NATURAL HISTORY	PROFESSOR DYCE DAVIDSON, M.A. M.D.	2 P.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY	PROFESSOR STIRLING, M.D. D.Sc.	6 P.M.	2 2 0
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY (Sir ERASMIUS WILSON)	PROFESSOR HAMILTON, M.B. F.R.C.S.E.	9 A.M.	2 2 0
Chairman	PROFESSOR HAMILTON, M.B. F.R.C.S.E.	—	2 2 0
PRACTICAL CLASS	PROFESSOR MATTHEW HAY, M.D.	—	2 2 0

* Free to Students in Surgery.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
PRACTICAL BOTANY	PROFESSOR JAMES W. H. TRAIL, M.A. M.D. F.L.S.	8 A.M.	3 3 0
PRACTICAL PHARMACY	PROFESSOR JAMES W. H. TRAIL, M.A. M.D. F.L.S.	4 P.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DEMONSTRATIONS	PROFESSOR STRUTHERS, M.D., and Assistant	{ 9 A.M. & 4 P.M. }	2 2 0
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY	PROFESSOR BRAZIER, F.C.S. and Assistant	10 to 2 P.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY	PROFESSOR STIRLING, M.D. D.Sc.	2 P.M.	2 2 0
NATURAL HISTORY	PROFESSOR ALLYTHE NICHOLSON, M.D.	3 P.M.	2 2 0
OPERATIVE SURGERY	PROFESSOR ALEX. OUGHTON, C.M. M.D.	3 P.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY AND GYNECOLOGY	PROFESSOR STEPHENSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.	10 A.M.	2 2 0
AND CLINICAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN	PROFESSOR HAMILTON, M.B.	11 A.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY	PROFESSOR MATTHEW HAY, M.D.	11 A.M.	2 2 0
MEDICAL LOGIC AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	PROFESSOR MATTHEW HAY, M.D.	9 A.M.	2 2 0
PRACTICAL MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE	PROFESSOR MATTHEW HAY, M.D.	—	2 2 0

The following additional Courses of Practical Instruction are delivered in the University or at the Institutions mentioned:—

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THE ATHENÆUM

No 3018, Aug. 29, '85

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LITERATURE

The Russian Revolt: its Cause, Condition, and Prospects. By Edmund Noble. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. NOBLE has added considerably to our knowledge of Russian Nihilism by the well-informed and temperately written volume which he has published on 'The Russian Revolt.' He appears to be acquainted to an extent unusual in a foreigner with Russian literature, and he has turned to good account his familiarity with a language which English-speaking people are not greatly encouraged to study. We may not always feel inclined to agree with the conclusions at which he arrives; but, as a general rule, the information which he gives appears to be trustworthy, and his book may be studied with advantage by all who take an interest in a very important question. Into Russia it has not much chance of penetrating openly. But it will be secretly read there with eagerness by the constantly increasing class of Russians who, although not sympathizing with dynamitards, are deeply discontented with the oppression and corruption which a virtually irresponsible despotism engenders.

Mr. Noble begins by enumerating the causes which have made the present Russians what they are. He lays great stress upon the monotonous nature of Russian scenery and the pressure of the Mongol domination, both of which he considers as having been powerful factors in bringing about the lowering and levelling of the Russian mind. But all this is mere theory. Undoubtedly the Tartar conquerors exercised an immense influence. But when Mr. Noble says that "for two hundred years the country was occupied and dominated by men of high cheek-bones, of eyes set obliquely, and of sallow visage," he goes a little too far. Dominated the country was, but not permanently occupied. Into many parts of Russia the Tartars never advanced at all, and the districts which they from time to time devastated were, for the most part, abandoned by them when their forays came to an end. We must demur entirely to the statement that "the Russian habit of eating food, usually rice, in commemoration of dead relatives, is clearly of Tatar origin." The

habit is one of very long standing, dating back to ages before the Tartars invaded Europe. Mr. Noble attaches also too much importance to the fact that a certain number of words current in modern Russia have been imported from Central Asia. Considering how long the country was ruled, though from a distance, by Mongol sovereigns, and how great an influence their ideas must have exercised upon Russian thought, it is remarkable how slight an impress their language has left upon Russian speech. A striking instance of Mr. Noble's ingenuity in accounting for very simple phenomena by referring them to ethnographical or geographical peculiarities is afforded by his explanation of the Russian habit of spitting as a sign of disgust. "Are we not justified," he says, "in seeking its origin in some wide steppe or desert land, where the flying sand-dust was with difficulty prevented from entering eyes, ears, nostrils, and mouth, and where an act of expectation became an act of cleanliness not unnaturally associated with a temporary feeling of disgust?"

As another example of his keen penetration, of his capacity for looking below the surface, or hearing more than meets the ear of ordinary listeners, may be taken his eloquent description of Russian street cries. One of these, in particular, strongly appealed to his imagination, which promptly responded to the call.

"It was a cry, and yet it seemed a song. And such a song! Heart-piercing it was, and sank into one's soul. It was a shriek of pain, an exclamation of anguish, a wail of despair."

After stating that no single individual, in his opinion, could possibly have composed this singular species of howl, Mr. Noble adds:—

"To me it seemed the rhythmic utterance of centuries of suffering. I saw in it, I heard in it, only the accumulated burden of the people's woe condensed into a single cry of anguish, and that cry committed to the keeping of the wretched and the miserable for all time."

The whole passage bears a marked likeness to the well-known description of an old French *complainte* by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian in their 'Histoire d'un Paysan,' in which the melancholy song sung by an aged peasant recalls to the listener's mind all the sufferings which the singer's ancestors had for centuries undergone. But we are inclined to give Mr. Noble credit for the originality of his idea. We should be glad to hear his opinion as to the amount of hardship and oppression endured by the Hebrew race in England requisite for the production of that "rhythmic utterance" popularly known as "O' clo'."

But in spite of a superfluous fondness for subtle analysis and for the use of such words as "apolism," which have not yet become fully naturalized on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Noble deserves cordial praise for the useful guide-book which he has placed at the service of explorers who are anxious to investigate the intricacies of Russian thought. The space devoted in it to the discussion of the "Russian Revolt" itself appears to be disproportionately small as compared with the length to which the introduction has been allowed to run. What is said in the first ten chapters of the work about the capacity of the Russians for adapting themselves to altered topographical circumstances, their propensity to wander from place to place,

and their tendency to prefer a country to a city life, is, for the most part, perfectly true. The descriptions of "Old Russian Life," "Byzantinism," and "Domestic Slavery" are excellent, founded as they are upon the best Russian sources of information. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether Mr. Noble has not been carried somewhat too far by his theories in the chapters in which he gives an account of what he calls "the religious protest"—that is to say, the *raskol*, or severance of the Russian Nonconformists from the State Church—and makes an attempt to fathom the depths of Russian "mysticism and pessimism." In both cases he seems to lay himself open to the charge of having mistaken the symptoms of a malady for its causes.

The most interesting and the most practical part of Mr. Noble's book is that which is contained in the three chapters entitled "The Dynamic Period," "Personal Characteristics," and "Modern Irritations." The account which he gives of several of the chief workers in the revolutionary cause, such as Chernishevsky, Sophie Perovsky, Zheliabov, Kibalchich, and Grinevsky—the first the principal pioneer of terrorism, the others the actual murderers of the late emperor—is worthy of attention. With Chernishevsky Mr. Noble had an interview in the autumn of 1883 at Astrakhan, whither that "pardoned" conspirator had just been transferred from Siberia. Of Sophie Perovsky we are told that "her features were strikingly open, her face oval, her forehead singularly high. The eyes were blue and the complexion blonde. To many her whole aspect was that of personified youth." Of the letter which she addressed to her mother while awaiting her summons to the scaffold it is truly said that it "must be called one of the most eloquent and solemn and touching epistles ever composed in anticipation of death." It is impossible to read it without feeling strong indignation against the system of government which could turn so self-sacrificing an enthusiast as the writer into an anarchist of the most destructive type. The most remarkable of the documents translated by Mr. Noble is the report to the Minister of Justice drawn up by "an imperial state attorney," named Birvansky, who was sent to Orenburg not long ago to investigate the state of the prisons and the proceedings of the law courts in that part of Russia. His accounts of what he saw by no means tally with those of Dr. Lansdell. Here are a few of his statements:—

"During my four months' inquiry, it was revealed to me how our judges trample the laws under foot; how cynical and wanton is the behaviour of our police; how savagely brute force is brought to bear upon the weak and friendless. I lived in an atmosphere of appalling groans and heart-breaking sighs. I liberated innocent persons who had been kept in prison by the executive several years after they had been publicly acquitted in open court, and who had been secretly tortured.....I convinced myself that there was absolutely nothing in common between myself and the local authorities. A black and bottomless gulf lay between us. They trafficked wantonly with our laws, converting them into instruments of extortion. Words fail me to describe the impressions made upon me by my first visit to the state prisons. Hundreds of human beings find a premature grave in these loathsome dens. They die lingering deaths

therein, or emerge from them crippled for life. It was horrible to be compelled to acknowledge that these semi-animate, wasted, filthy, and dun-coloured objects, draped in a few rotten rags, were, after all, men and women. The confined atmosphere, poisoned by exhalations from every sort of abomination, absolutely stopped my breath, so rank and fetid was it."

It is only fair to the Russian Government to admit that it did not ignore this terrible indictment against its prison officials with the same cynical indifference which it usually displays in similar cases. It actually took cognizance of the report, and—dismissed its compiler from his functions at Orenburg, besides suspending the *Northern Messenger*, the journal which published it. At least, so says Mr. Noble.

Glenaveril; or, the Metamorphoses. By the Earl of Lytton. (Murray.)

To have written a poem in six books at once entertaining, witty, and capable of en chaining the reader's interest, is a triumph of literary skill, even if the work in question should in truth be more of a novel in verse than a genuine poem. To be sure, it is difficult to define the precise limits where the province of poetry ends and that of fiction begins in an age when the tendency of the arts and of the different branches of the same art is to exchange characteristics, or, at any rate, to enhance their own by borrowing the graces which had seemed the peculiar property of another—in an age when music has successfully amalgamated with the drama, and thus become a distinctly new art, when pictures aspire to be symphonies and symphonies strive to paint landscapes. Seeing that this is the tendency of our time, there seems no reason why we should not have novels which are prose poems and poems which are novels in verse. But what both artist and critic sorely need at the present hour is a new 'Aesthetic,' which shall once more, for this our modern world, define the true limits of the different arts, assigning to each the part it is best fitted to play according to the nature of the medium with which it deals.

The earnest student of poetry will, no doubt, feel the lack of sincerity in 'Glenaveril,' which, in spite of its fertility of invention and brilliancy of dialogue, may strike some as monstrous in mere invention. He will miss the power of evolving typical forms "more real than living man" from the shifting world around, and that incomparable gift of turning each word that drops from the poet's mouth into the pearls and precious stones of speech. But apart from these rare and superlative qualities 'Glenaveril' may be said to possess most of the merits which a mere narrative poem can possess. It touches on a wonderful variety of topics, the burning questions and most picturesque characteristics of the day, while rarely losing sight of the central idea, of which the many incidents of the story are but so many ramifications. This central idea is one which has also laid the deepest hold of our generation, Darwin and Mr. Herbert Spencer having convinced us of the inevitable law of heredity, while George Eliot was probably the first to embody their scientific teaching in fiction. The motive of 'Felix Holt,' 'The Spanish

'Gypsy,' and 'Daniel Deronda' is partly the same as that of 'Glenaveril'—that of an individual severed at birth from all the links which would have made him a member of a particular family, rank in life, nation, and even race, and placed in conditions and among influences destined to radically alter original character and mental bias, but showing that the force of ante-natal tendencies and inherited instincts is stronger than all after effects of circumstance and education, and that the current of life will inevitably seek to mingle with its source. In this respect there are curious similarities between 'The Spanish Gypsy' and 'Glenaveril,' but there all likeness ends.

Lord Lytton has invented a terribly complex story to work out this idea of the inexorable nature of hereditary tendencies, although the primary incident is one that has done duty in many a nursery tale. Two children, one the son of the Earl of Glenaveril, the other of a Lutheran pastor lately deceased, are born and left orphans on the same day on which the mother of the one dies in childbed and the father of the other of a fall from his horse. In the dire confusion caused by simultaneous births and deaths arrives the village priest's sister (a maiden aunt of the Betsy Trotwood type), clamouring for her motherless nephew and indifferent to the sorrows of young Lady Glenaveril, who, staying at this vicarage in the Black Forest for her health's sake, has suddenly been made widow and mother. The old maid gains her point, but, owing to the blunder of a stupid nurse, instead of the progeny of Gottfried and Mary Müller she carries off to Stuttgard, to be trained in the ways of German theologians, the descendant of all the Glenaverils, a proud and martial race that from sire to son had come to a violent end. The gentle Lady Eleanor, on the other hand, accompanied by her father's friend Edelrath, a noble-minded and erudite German scholar, takes back as sole heir of vast possessions and an historic title a child in whose veins runs the blood of simple peasant folk. The poet has cleverly managed to indicate this accident without stating it as a fact. For these two boys the game of life is thus begun between "haphazard, that eccentric humourist," and character, which, according to Lord Lytton, is fate. The "birth-bond" between the children is fostered by Lady Glenaveril, who would fain bring up Emanuel with her own son, but is stoutly opposed by Martha Müller. When the former dies, however, Edelrath takes his ward to Stuttgard, and the ardent friendship of the two lads forms the charm of their lives. The very contrast of their temperaments endears one to the other, and in spite of herself the grim Protestant aunt feels a yearning tenderness for the loving, generous, and sympathetic Ivor, as his guardian cannot help admiring the courageous, resolute bearing of the vigorous Emanuel. Both, however, are well content with their charges, Martha seeing a future pillar of the Church in a boy whose hereditary spiritual qualities will be rendered more efficacious by the addition of a strong physique, and Edelrath hoping that the doom of the Glenaverils will be averted from one who has none of their reckless spirit of adventure. But Emanuel's aunt, conscious of her nephew's leanings and

determined that he shall carry on his father's vocation, not only vigorously sets herself against his becoming the manager of his friend's property, but, for fear of his being led astray, exacts a promise that for the space of three years, while preparing for his profession, there shall be no intercourse between the friends. By that time she hopes his future career will be assured. And though she dies before the appointed term has come, the compact is religiously kept, and Ivor and Emanuel meet not again till the latter is about to take his degree in theology.

In the meanwhile Ivor Glenaveril has finished his studies at Oxford, come into his inheritance, and taken his seat in the House of Lords. This gives Lord Lytton an opportunity of drawing a clever, if one-sided sketch of the leading figures in both Houses of Parliament. However brilliant in other respects, this episode is, unfortunately, too obviously the inspiration of mere partisanship. But politics possess no attraction for young Glenaveril. His German training has spoilt him for English public life, and his nature craves the delights of intimate personal affection. Therefore on meeting his friend his foremost wish is to endow him with half his wealth in order that they may enter Parliament together, and give zest to politics by sharing a common interest. Emanuel rejects the offer, not because benefits from a friend are repugnant to his pride, but from the desire to fasten his individual life to the race that gave him birth. In order to become a link in this family chain, and "bear some part in the transmission of a type," he is determined to follow the peaceful calling of his fathers, however dear to him would be his friend's genealogy, though its record is stained with blood from generation to generation. Hopeless of shaking his resolution, Glenaveril makes him promise that when he has taken his degree they shall travel together for a year, and that, like comrades in the 'Nibelungenlied,' who used to exchange arms, each shall assume the name and station of the other. By thus putting Emanuel's nature to the test he hopes to convince him at last of his unfitness for the priest's vocation.

But it has not sufficed Lord Lytton to have imagined the force of hereditary tendencies triumphing over every circumstance of wont and habit—he has gone beyond that in his delineation of Cordelia, with whom love itself is predestined. This conception is, at any rate, original, if not unique; though such a woman as is here described seems more fitted, according to the laws which govern these things, to be an inhabitant of fairy-land than of fiction. To understand her one must know the early history of Emanuel's mother, Mary Haggerdorn. This sweet soul, the daughter of a peasant proprietor, was beloved by his head-man, Johann Stahl; but her father would not hear of the match till the latter should have realized a property equal to her presumptive inheritance. To this end Stahl went off to America, stipulating that Mary should wait for him five years, not longer; should he not have returned by then she was to wed according to her father's wishes. In his great love for her he could not endure to think of her life as lonely and desolate for his sake. But

his character begets success, though circumstances make havoc of his life. Of indomitable will, rare sagacity, and lofty purpose, he prospers beyond expectation in that Far West where, in the hand-to-hand struggle between nature and man, the victory belongs to courage and perseverance. At the appointed time Mary's father expects her lover's return with a more feverish impatience than her own. He looks to his future son-in-law, now richer than he ever was, to avert his impending ruin. But when he reads of the loss of the Orient with all on board her, his frenzy spends itself in cursing the man he believes to be dead. Henceforth Mary's life, spent in nursing a raving imbecile, becomes a silent martyrdom. Left destitute at her father's death, she is eventually persuaded to marry Gottfried Müller, the saintly incumbent of Sonnenthal, though he knows well that

her love with broken wing

Still round its ruined past kept fluttering.

Nor was Stahl really dead. Picked up by an outward-bound Greenland whaler, the sufferings he had undergone "alone on the wide, wide sea" had so shattered him that he was unconscious at first of being carried off to the North Seas. When at last, the protracted voyage over, he returned to his native village, it was only, like Enoch Arden, to stand solitary in the dark night seeing through a lit-up window where the woman he loved stooped her pale, sorrowful face over a sick child on her knee. Once more he returned to America, and fortune, as if to make up for her harshness, now showered gifts upon him, till he ended by becoming a commercial magnate, the owner of mines, ships, and lands. But his devotion to Mary never wavered, because to him "love for once was love for ever." He watched her from afar, and when he married it was really under an impression that he was brought into closer relations with Mary, who was then dead; for the poor girl who became his wife was one of those who only appear truly awake in their sleep. In a magnetic trance she was supposed (as in shilling sensational stories) to have made certain revelations to Stahl concerning Mary Haggerdorn, which lead to his marrying one who appears to him an appointed medium between this world and that supernatural world where Mary now is. Soon after Cordelia's birth her strange mother dies, and all Stahl's hopes are now concentrated on his daughter and Mary's son, the two beings who, he believes, are destined to perfect the love of his youth. To this end he would fain have adopted Emanuel in childhood; but his tentative advances having been curtly rebuffed by Martha Müller, he bided his time. Before that came death put an end to his cherished plans. Cordelia, sole heiress of his enormous fortune, heiress, too, of the love that had been his lode star through life, determines to carry out her father's purpose. She knew that Stahl's great aim had been to bring about a union between herself and the unconscious Emanuel, and now there was no one left but herself to take the initiative in this delicate matter. Differing from all other heroines of romance, who from immemorial times have taken the choice of a over into their own pretty hands in the teeth of parental wishes, Cordelia is but her father's embodied will, as Brynhild the Val-

kyre was supposed to be that of Odin. So she writes Emanuel a long letter, telling him the whole history of her father and his mother; and in the simplicity of her pure nature, which never doubts that Mary's son will understand Stahl's daughter, she generously lays bare her heart, acknowledging that she sees but one obstacle to their union, the fact of her being rich and he poor. Her father, however, having already foreseen this, had intended in any case to bequeath half his fortune unconditionally to Emanuel, and this intention she desires at once to carry into practice.

Her letter reaches Emanuel in the midst of his Hebrew studies. Too impatient to read the long, closely written epistle from an unknown correspondent, he tosses it back to Ivor, with the permission to read it himself if he choose. Its contents stir Glenaveril's deepest feelings; while Emanuel, cold and sceptical as before, treats the letter as being either a vulgar joke practised on a penniless youth, or the romantic nonsense of a flighty schoolgirl, who, having used up

The heroes of Scott, Bulwer, and George Sand
Being herself incompetent to write,

Or to get readers if she did write, planned
These silly pages, so as to unite

In her own person, author, volume and
Public at once; creating an ideal
Out of calamities—alas too real!

In vain Glenaveril protests against the injustice of the inference; the only concession he can extract from his matter-of-fact friend is that he himself may reply in Emanuel's name, provided he is willing to stipulate that all further intercourse must be conditional on Cordelia's transferring the whole of her fortune to some institution or public charity. Glenaveril, reflecting that he has money enough for all three, and determined to make these two people happy, writes in the same breath that he adores Cordelia, but that to be his she must make away with her fortune. This she immediately does, being enchanted with the request. The letter which strips her of countless wealth reaches Cordelia by the merest chance; for Edelrath, accidentally discovering his ward's intention of personifying Emanuel, makes him realize what a betrayal of trust he was about to be guilty of, and gets his permission to burn the letter, but in his absent-mindedness destroys another one instead. Fate thus overruling Edelrath, Cordelia accidentally meets Glenaveril in an hotel at Chamouni, whither, in the guise of a governess, she has come with Jonathan Eckermann, her father's old friend, and his family. In Glenaveril, now travelling as his lordship's secretary, and addressed by a waiter as Herr Müller, she recognizes with a shock of joy the Emanuel of her soul, while he, in the same moment, knows her to be Cordelia! A single look has revealed these twin spirits to each other, and then, while she drives away with her friends, Ivor accompanies Emanuel on an Alpine ascent. Emanuel, impatient of the statistical parade of the showman of the Alps, strays off, while the guide tells Glenaveril the legend of Marietta's Needle, on whose giddy peak the appearance of the Gnome-king's phantom is believed to be the forerunner of some dreadful catastrophe. The story is no sooner finished than a human form is seen looming on the Needle Rock, in which, with a shudder, Glenaveril recognizes Emanuel.

With unavailing heroism he risks his own life to save his comrade's, and, half killed in the attempt, is eventually cured by the tender nursing of Cordelia, whose friends have taken charge of him.

Fresh troubles await the sick man on his recovery. He has got confused about his own identity. While he lay between life and death his friend has been buried as Lord Glenaveril, his inheritance has passed to a distant branch of the family, and he himself, as plain Emanuel Müller, has come into that other inheritance, the treasure of Cordelia's love. In accepting it he is tortured by the knowledge of taking what was never meant for him; but echoing Juliet's query, "What's in a name?" finds comfort in the reflection that the one Cordelia knows him by shall now remain his to the end. These sophistries are dispelled by Edelrath, who, delayed by illness in his search for Emanuel, at last discovers in the latter his dearly loved and mourned Glenaveril, whom he succeeds in convincing of the wrong he would be doing Cordelia in betraying her trust by telling him the beautiful Indian apologue of 'The Falcon and the Dove.' The heart-broken Glenaveril at last consents to tell his love everything, being convinced that his confession will be Cordelia's death-blow by killing her faith. To his surprise she allays his anguish by assuring him that she knew it all. In the long night watches by his sick bed the knowledge of the truth had gradually been revealed to her in his ravings, and her love for an imaginary Emanuel had been changed for that of the living Glenaveril. But, after all, her prophetic soul is not deceived. In spite of misleading circumstances, the man who interpreted her message aright is to her "the real Emanuel," as, indeed, we know him to be. All she stipulates before uniting her life to his is that he shall always remain so, for she, the offspring of peasants, is determined not to be treated as an intruder by the English nobility.

Thus the great law of heredity has triumphed over all adventitious circumstances, and Lord Lytton's uncompromising faith in it is forcibly expressed in the following stanzas:

Succession is the law that regulates
Life's course thro' every channel great or small.
All kings on earth succeed each other, States,
Tribes, Families, Societies, and all
That force, by force replaced, which animates
Creation! Even the individual,
Transmitter and inheritor in one,
Still to himself succeeds as he lives on;
Each is his own successor day by day
The day that's come is by the day that's past
Determined. Dream of freedom as we may,
This law remains inexorable. Caste
Was on its permanence based; and who shall say
A system which hath managed to outlast

All other systems of society

Hath not more wisdom in it than the cry

That stirs to a perpetual unrest
Our modern world, and fools the multitude
To which its invocation is addressed?

Freedom, Equality, and Brotherhood!

The wishes these three words in each man's breast
Awaken, if he rightly understood
Their true relation to his faculties,
He would reject the moment they arise.

Were Lord Lytton's notion of hereditary influence correct, all development would cease and man's history come to a standstill. As a one-sided statement of a truth, however, it has its suggestiveness.

In the working out of his idea the poet lightly touches on most of the topics of the age, from politics to Alpine adventure, and from Buddhism to land nationalization, so that in a certain sense his work becomes (what the journalist has so long craved) an epic of modern life. A Conservative communism—that curious anomaly of our times, as unnatural a combination as that of the Assyrian bull with the human head—seems to be the political creed of our author. He takes every opportunity to rail at "enlightened progress"; but his ideal picture of a new colony, to be founded by Eckermann with Cordelia's vast fortune in the waste but fertile lands of the West, must not be overlooked. In this future state every settler (tools, &c., being provided on credit) shall have given to him as many acres of land as he and his relatives can get ploughed in five years. No wage-paid labour is allowed, and every one must build his own house and drive his own plough. If his land is in good trim at the end of the term, his lease is renewed, otherwise he is sent about his business. And by this means, though a man is allowed to grow as rich as he can, care is taken to prevent the formation of a pauper peasantry or the accumulation of unearned wealth, freedom without a chimerical equality being secured where the race is open to all and the start fair. Glenaveril, or rather Emanuel, destined to be the earliest settler of this great future state, is also to be its first president, and he and Cordelia are supposed to begin their new life as the popular sovereigns.

In that Utopia, thro' whose hazy sky
Humanitarian aspirations swarmed
And to winged life their vague ideals warmed.

This, we assume, is Lord Lytton's contribution to the land question; for the mouth-piece of this new scheme of colonization being the practical and benevolent Eckermann, it would appear that the author had some serious intention in making it the *finale* of his poem. The boundless generosity of most of the characters in 'Glenaveril' makes them, indeed, only fit to inhabit Utopia! Nowhere else, we fear, do people cast away titles and fortunes with such delightful indifference. Nevertheless, there is much life and truth of description in the sketch of the career of Johann Stahl, the German emigrant of strong will and energy, yet with a vein of ideality and sentiment running through his nature. Equally good is the prosperous Americanized German Jonathan Eckermann, a "Royalist-Republican," whose experiences in the New World have given him faith in the practicability of quite new theories of reorganization—"Utopia," as he has it, being

The world's name for each new untrodden path

Into the future. 'Twas the name, until
To these new ways the world accustomed was,
Of Electricity, and Steam, and Gas.

In happy contrast to him is the figure of Edelrath, the genuine scholar of the good old type, whose country is the Past. His punctilious integrity, unworldliness, and refinement of sentiment are very lovingly touched by the author, whose description of him is worth quoting:—

or in this hospitable German mind
Together dwelt ideas old and new.
Those undisturbed disturbers of mankind,
That men and nations, for their prey, pursue,

From Greece, Judea, Egypt, Rome and Ind,
Collected here, were all exposed to view
Like wild beasts in a zoologic van,
Without the risk of injury to man.
Homer, Gautama, Moses, Zoroaster
Conversed with him in their own tongue. His
brow,
Bold, pale, and pure, seemed modelled by a master
In polished ivory; and, like the glow
Of veiled lamps lit in urns of alabaster,
Benevolence and wisdom shone below
So soft, that in their light young Love might sigh,
"Could I grow old, as he looks so would I!"
* * * * *

Thro' coloured crystal seen, the gloomiest ground
Looks golden; so to him looked human nature.
Ramses the Great a charming Soul he found,
The little Prince of Detmold a grand creature;
For him even Auguste Comte became profound,
And Victor Hugo modest. Some fine feature
His keen capacity of love detected
In every object on his mind reflected.

From these extracts the reader will be able to form some idea of Lord Lytton's versatility. He glides from subject to subject, now donning the tragic and now the comic mask; but whether his mood be sentimental or satirical, he may drive his reader mad, but he never bores him. A poem of this nature, written in the *ottava rima*, cannot fail to suggest 'Don Juan.' But the comparison is cheap and does not in any way help one's real understanding of 'Glenaveril,' which if it lack, as we have already indicated, a true poet's perfection of form, is so rich in varied experience of life that it would be ungracious to carp too much at its shortcomings.

*Register of the University of Oxford. Vol. I.
1449-63; 1505-71. Edited by the Rev.
C. W. Boase. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)*

The managers of the Oxford Historical Society have done well in beginning the series of their publications by a solid catalogue of graduates of the University from the earliest date for which materials exist in the archives. Nor could a better editor have been secured for the work than Mr. Boase, whose profound knowledge of English history has been lately recognized (after the paradoxical custom of Oxford elections) by his appointment as Reader in Foreign History in the University, and whose peculiar qualifications for the present task are more than sufficiently displayed in the 'Registers of Exeter College,' edited by him in 1879. Mr. Boase has certainly consulted the convenience of students in not printing the register as it stands, with all the details and technicalities of the original. He gives, however, a specimen of some pages in an appendix to show the form in which the entries were actually made. In the text of the book the notices of the different degrees taken are grouped under the name of the person to whom they belong, and a *précis* is added of any special conditions under which a degree was conferred, of dispensations, and of other particulars connected with the name. In a number of cases Mr. Boase is able to add a note of the graduate's further history and a reference to the authorities for it, such additions being carefully distinguished by a dash from the matter edited from the register itself. The value of the book is, however, by no means limited to its personal notices; it throws new light on the character and range of university studies and incidentally also upon the social life of the time. The reader learns

here, for example, the variety of ways by which degrees could be obtained. In a large number of cases the candidate might be dispensed from performing some of the statutory exercises if he was willing to pay certain fees, commonly for some special work or repairs which the University wanted to be carried out, but was too poor to execute. Thus, in 1520-1 Humfrey Merbery is dispensed as bachelor of canon law on the condition of paying "20 pence toward building the Chapel of Smythgate" (p. 45). Richer men were charged more for their dispensations; while poverty, on the other hand, was frequently admitted as a valid excuse. Other reasons for dispensations are curious. Lameness, an attack of colic, illness in the family, domestic business, church preferment, above all engagement at court—all these might be pleaded and accepted as releasing a man from the statutory obligations. The regular exercises might also be varied by special leave, as when William Mason, in 1453, paid eightpence for a dispensation "that a reading in logic may stand for *forma legentium et audientium geometriam*." It is curious to notice that the spurious 'De Pomo' was allowed to count as a work of Aristotle qualifying for the lecture preliminary to the degree of M.A. as late as 1520-1 (p. 115); but we must remember that even in the seventeenth century men like Anthony Wood were disposed to believe in its genuineness.

It is a pity that Mr. Boase has not thought it worth while to give a little more explanation as to a good number of the technical terms of his subject. For example, the meaning of the different "cista" or "chests" belonging to the University, and the reason for the names applied to them, might well deserve a brief comment. As it is, Mr. Boase prints as a "document" at the end of the preface (p. xviii) a list of the "custodes cistarum" in 1510, ostensibly from the register G. 6, p. 96. In the appendix we find a long extract from the same register; but the part of it which relates to 1510 (p. 297) does not correspond with the list given in the preface: it contains one or two names which are not in that list, it omits a good many which occur there, and it differs to a great extent in details of spelling. Does the Register G. 6 contain duplicate lists? If so, Mr. Boase should have stated the fact. Then, again, the reader is not told what the registers are supposed to be. Mr. Boase says "Registers of Congregation," and leaves the reader to conclude that they relate exclusively to the "graces," &c., for degrees. But he goes on to say that "many notices occur of the Library, of which the chaplain of the University had charge" (p. xiii), and quotes some extracts. These extracts will not be found under their appropriate dates in the text of the volume. On the other hand, we are allowed to read there how a proctor was licensed "to carry a dagger for two years to defend himself" (p. 83); and, again, how a chancellor in 1554 was permitted "to use a Doctor's robes, though married, and though he has only aspired to the degree of M.A." On what principle is the selection made, if there be a selection? In either case, why is the preface not more explicit?

Another point may be adverted to. Mr. Boase naturally disclaims the responsibility

of tracing the future careers of all the graduates mentioned in his book; but he is good enough to indicate briefly what happened to a very great number of them. It is difficult, however, to see why these references should be divided between the text and the index. If it was because the notices were not found out in time for the former, surely the table of "Addenda" (which is mainly concerned with matters of this sort) was the place for them. Nor do the notices always seem to be adequate. If it is desirable in some cases to give both notice and reference (as, for instance, in the case of Hugh Lloyd, p. 260), why is Henry "Savile or Savill or Savell" merely indicated as "of Merton, *Fasti index*" (p. 257)? Those, however, who have attempted a work of this kind know best how impossible it is to attain absolute uniformity or consistency, and our complaint against Mr. Boase is really much less on account of any faults of commission than on account of his failure—shall we say?—in condescension to his less learned readers, leaving puzzles unsolved and difficulties unexplained, which to him, doubtless, are no puzzles or difficulties at all.

Two remarks occur to us in considering the state of the University in the century illustrated by this volume. First we notice the cosmopolitan character of the medieval university, before the trinity of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin came to assert for themselves that position of exclusiveness (except among themselves) which they still technically retain. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries graduates came from Bologna, Bordeaux, Bourges, Cologne, Ferrara, Padua, Paris, Rome, Siena, and other places, and supplicated for incorporation *ad eundem*, as a matter of usage so unvarying as to be almost a right. Secondly, the Regent masters of arts were in Congregation the sole governors of the University; those mysterious potentates, the Heads of Colleges and the deans, had not yet entered upon their career of ascendancy, which was only ended by the Royal Commission of 1853, when an error in the drafting of the report accidentally suffered the "ancient House of Congregation"—the old rulers of the University—to survive, but in a purely formal capacity, side by side with the modern "Congregation of the University"—the assembly of all the resident graduates—which was intended to supplant it. It may almost be said that modern "reform" in this instance was substantially the restoration of that which had been an accepted institution in the despised Middle Ages.

School Hygiene and Diseases incidental to School Life. By Robert Farquharson, M.P. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

ALTHOUGH the world must have become rather wearied during the last two years with overmuch speaking and writing concerning education of all grades and kinds, yet the somewhat profitless discussions on overpressure are still recent enough to ensure numerous readers for a work on school hygiene, especially when—as in the present instance—the work is not too large and is well printed, and the writer favours us with a temperate and rational treatment of the subject. Dr. Farquharson was formerly medical officer to Rugby School,

so that his opinions should be largely founded on and modified by experience; he has at any rate treated the subject from a common sense standpoint, and although extreme theorists and doctrinaires will differ from him in many respects, his work may be read with considerable advantage by the great majority of persons interested in schools, whether parents, governors, or masters. He has treated his subject as a whole, affecting all seminaries of learning, from the public elementary school to the university, and his general conclusions will encourage those who hold that under normal conditions good education is compatible with good health and spirits. 'School Hygiene' treats of school buildings, school diet, school work, school play, the duties of the school doctor, and school diseases, and incidentally much useful counsel is given for the management of the home life of boys and girls before and during school age.

In arranging school buildings for boarders the first question that presents itself is: Shall the school adopt the plan of separate houses or the hostel system? And here it is difficult to concur with Dr. Farquharson in the preference he毫不犹豫 gives to the first plan. He says, "It enables the various masters to treat their inmates as members of one family, and to introduce far more of individual and domestic supervision than is practicable among a community of three or four hundred accumulated under somewhat of the conditions of barrack life in one vast building"; and "when epidemics make their unwelcome appearance, measures of isolation and of quarantine can much more readily be adopted when the medical officer has to deal with a number of separate houses than when the whole school is accommodated under one sheltering roof." We are not disposed to recommend hostels accommodating so many as three or four hundred boys, but we should certainly recommend them for half the number, and it would be easy to indicate schools where such smaller hostels are carried on most advantageously to the boarders. The quarantine difficulty is probably more effectively overcome under the hostel system, where a well-organized separate sanatorium is available, than under the house system. If the hostel system be so carried out that the governors of the school count on no profit from the boarding of scholars, and if several masters reside in the hostel and take their meals with the boys, the danger that the supply of food shall be deficient in quantity and quality, owing to the cupidity of any one connected with the commissariat, is certainly reduced to a minimum. However, in determining which system shall be adopted, the special circumstances of the school must be considered, and it is clear that the efficiency of either must depend upon the head master and assistant masters under whose direct supervision it is carried out.

Dr. Farquharson insists very forcibly, and with good reason, on the importance of means of ventilation, warming, and draining the school premises, and of other arrangements on which the health of schoolboys and schoolgirls depends; in these matters all will agree with him and admit the value of his counsel. Attention is also directed to the due lighting, warming, and

arranging of class-rooms, the details of which are too commonly disregarded in higher grade as well as in public elementary schools. Grievous lifelong injury is done to boys and girls in schools by ill-placed windows and lights, and by badly constructed desks and seats; and architects and builders seem in many cases wholly unable to get so far even as to grasp the idea that there is a right and wrong in these matters. Dr. Liebreich tells us that "the light must be sufficiently strong, and must fall on the table from the left-hand side, and, as far as possible, from above," and his opinions and those of Heineman are quoted to show what are the right slope and shape of desks and seats; and we have the authoritative statement of Mr. Edmund Owen that "every form should have a back, and the pupil should be encouraged to make use of it." In reading what Dr. Farquharson has to say on these rudimentary principles of school arrangement, one wonders that they do not recommend themselves to the minds even of the ordinary school architect or member of a school board or school committee; but visits to schools of all grades have convinced us that behind many a recent showy elevation lurk numerous dangers to health of body and mind.

When "school work" is under consideration the grave question of overpressure soon crops up, and Dr. Farquharson treats the question fairly and well. It seems that this overpressure is a species of bogey which shrinks into very small dimensions and loses most of its terror when fairly run down. Dr. Farquharson's experience is valuable and reassuring in respect of Rugby—which may be taken as a typical English public school—and of preparatory schools, of several of which he had professional charge. In three years at Rugby he only observed two instances of "really bad effects from what might fairly be called overwork," and in the preparatory schools he observed no such cases at all. In the further discussion of "overpressure" in public elementary schools he accepts the evidence of Dr. Crichton Browne himself that there are "no signs of overpressure in Scotland," and he has not succeeded in gathering any complaints from Ireland, "where they profess to have the same standards and pass a high percentage," so that overpressure appears to be a purely English product. This question of overpressure has been adequately threshed out by Dr. Crichton Browne on one side and Mr. Fitch on the other. Dr. Farquharson admits that with much of Mr. Fitch's clear and well-reasoned memorandum he cordially concurs, and he very fairly and concisely sums up the argument as follows:—

"We have therefore reached this point, that the educational routine laid down by the Code is not too much for healthy children to do, but that certain conditions, and notably those of under-feeding, are occasionally present which cause symptoms attributable to overwork and overpressure. What, then, is the remedy? Because a little boy is starved, must we superadd another and more serious drawback to his future career by checking the nourishment of his mind as well as of his body?"

Most persons will feel no difficulty in answering this question, and the reply will not, we imagine, point to any lowering of the standard of the Code. Boys and girls of unusual delicacy and sensitiveness should

always receive exceptional treatment in school, but it should at the same time be remembered that exceptional treatment is in itself a calamity of greater or less gravity to the scholar so treated.

In the lives of English boys, and to a less (although now an increasing) extent of English girls, school play is almost as important a factor in education as school work. The chapter devoted to this part of school hygiene is very interesting; it embraces various topics, including much about training and diet and the like, and shows that Dr. Farquharson has been a shrewd but sympathetic observer of school life.

The typical medical officer must be a very superior person indeed, for we learn from the preface that in all hygienic arrangements "the medical officer must work cordially and harmoniously with his employer, and whilst fully instructed in the best schools of hygienic science, he must be prepared to enforce his views with all the modesty yet decision of a savant, tempered with the give-and-take diplomacy of a man of the world." A readable chapter is devoted to "the duties of the school doctor," and a catalogue of "a few attainable qualifications" which he should possess; in many passages the personal pronoun of first person singular is prominent, so that we are reminded of the "decision" more often than of the "modesty" of the savant. In the last chapter, devoted to school diseases (where the author, "fully instructed in the best schools of hygienic science," speaks with the "decision of a savant," presumably little tempered by anything else), the style becomes somewhat stilted, and is not unfrequently ungrammatical—as, indeed, is the case throughout the book; and this concluding part of the work is rather too technical, if not too pedantic, for ordinary readers, while it is not technical enough for professional students.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- The Sacred Nugget.* By B. L. Farjeon. 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)
The Heir Presumptive. By Florence Marryat. 3 vols. (White & Co.)
Hearts or Diamonds. By Iza Duffus Hardy. 2 vols. (Same publishers.)
Arlegh Clough: a Cheshire Story. By Hamo Dokenfeld. (London Literary Society.)
Le Garde du Corps. Par George Duruy. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)
Le Roman d'un Fataliste. Par Henry Rabusson. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

MR. FARJEON has again drawn upon his Australian experience, and has written a very lively description of incidents supposed to have occurred in the time of the gold fever. 'The Sacred Nugget' is a book of which one could hardly be expected to read every word; indeed, it is a compliment to the writer to say that his story is so interesting as to force one to turn over the pages with something like real excitement. But looking at it afterwards, a critic cannot fail to notice that the author padded the early part too much, fearing that he might not have enough to fill his volumes, and then found it necessary to wind up rather shortly. Stories of the gold-fields have usually dealt largely in violence, but Mr. Farjeon has gone rather into fraud and imposture, and

though he has not omitted the absolutely indispensable revolvers and bowie knives, he has used them only as furniture to add a touch of picturesqueness to his scoundrels. This makes a pleasant variety. The best quality of the story is its complete lucidity—a quality often wanting where the details of the plot are intricate.

Miss Marryat has been ill served by her printers in her present volumes. The stout and objectionable lord whom the heroine marries for his title before she discovers her undying passion for his cousin "Jemmie," the heir presumptive, is variously called Mountcarron, Mountcarrow, and Mountcarroh. It is polite to set down to the printer's account some rather wild grammar, too, of which several instances could be given. "Let them" can hardly be a deliberate improvement on "let them." But apart from these artificial stumbling-blocks Miss Marryat's volumes are tolerably easy to peruse. Directly the reader finds out the existence of so strong an attraction between the heir presumptive and the peeress, he presses on to the inevitable chalk-pit which dismisses the hunting peer with a broken back. Of course there is much of misery, tears, and despair on the road, but the experienced reader will waste no time in sympathy. The conversion of Jemmie by the counsels of his dying friend to the substitution of a higher Platonism for his mundane passion for the heroine is to some extent an original stroke, but some counter balance of this nature was necessary to elevate the story, so hopelessly immoral in its inception. As it is, Gladys comes too well out of her entanglement, but it is something to have the author's deliberate sentiments expressed on the side of virtue.

The author of 'Not Easily Jealous' has composed a successful love story out of the discordant elements she has selected. A greater contrast than that between Clara Leyton, the English beauty, and "Lanus" Jones, the single-hearted Californian farmer, could hardly be imagined; but given their juxtaposition, they were sure to agree like fire and tow. The chance that sends Clara to visit her distant cousins on the ranche is a momentous one for poor Coriolanus. Clara is so ingrained a coquette that nothing can prevent her trying to train this new shy giant in the art of love-making, and, as she says, "teaching her bear to dance." Indeed, she is much attracted to him, and loves him as far as she can—only not enough to induce her to turn colonist, and give up her world and a successful marriage for his sake. The passages between this unequally matched pair are tolerably true to life. In the second volume the scene is changed, and Lady Lydiarde, now the wife of a fashionable gambler, again meets her old love in New York society.

He is no longer the rough horseman of the plains; he has made a colossal fortune, and is now the "Bonanza Prince," with a position in fashionable life; but he returns as simply to his old thraldom to Clara's gentle management as if he had never been deceived nor driven forth from home by the torture of a wounded spirit. When married people are much interested in third persons who are much interested on their side, a catastrophe of course follows. The present one is original in some respects, for the inconvenient husband (who receives

less justice than his due, as he is fiercely in love with his wife according to his lights) is not killed in the hunting-field, like Miss Marryat's peer, but smashed on a drive in the park *more Americana*.

'Arlegh Clough' is a somewhat dreary story with a tragic climax, much impaired by the author's habit of showing his hand. We have a great deal of mystery and suspense, but very little to justify it. Obviously intended to thrill and horrify the reader, 'Arlegh Clough' fails completely in its aim. Besides the fault mentioned above, the unfortunate resemblance borne by the plot to that of 'Jane Eyre' is no doubt answerable for this failure. There is little or no attempt at character drawing, and the local colouring is almost confined to the title.

No one who read 'André' could doubt that M. George Duruy had talent, just as no one who had read his book on Cardinal Caraffa could doubt that he has the advantage (which talent has not always) of a solid education. But some misgivings were excited by 'André' in the minds of aged critics, deceived in their hopes of many generations of promising young men. These misgivings will be confirmed by 'Le Garde du Corps.' It is not that M. Duruy is otherwise than lively. His description of an elderly dandy rising rheumatically from his chair—a nineteenth century Anadyomenos—is like M. Zola, if M. Zola, perchance, could become clean and amusing; and his epigrams (for instance, "Un mari qui s'ennuie devient assez vite un mari qui s'amuse") deserve praise. But his subject and his handling of it are as conventional as the subjects and the handling of our own Ouida. The club talk on the one hand; the complication of husband who gets tired of his wife and meddles with the wife of another husband, wife who suspects nothing, has a virtuous friend, and at last virtuously rewards him, on the other, can surely now give no delight of novelty to any mortal who has been accustomed to seek that delight in French novels. All M. Duruy's light and lively writing, all his endeavours to introduce minor changes into what is at bottom so dreadfully "la même chose," are useless. His characters finish off by going over a lasher with fatal consequences. M. Duruy himself has gone over the adultery-lasher which gapes and foams for all French novelists. Let us hope that in his case the consequences will not be fatal.

Out of the not uncommon situation of a young official established in a country post and feeling himself, like all Frenchmen established in country posts, banished, M. Henry Rabusson has made a rather amusing novel. Marc Bréan, as the title indicates, is a necessitarian in philosophy, and except that his hobby perhaps occupies rather too large a space in the way of direct discussion, it is agreeably illustrated by the events of the book. The painful situation in which he finds himself when a very young girl, who has been his fast friend and comrade, and whom he wishes to marry, declares with great coolness, after receiving her dying father's orders for the marriage, that she does not love him, may lose some of its piquancy to a purely English reader. But it is very well managed here, both in itself and in its

consequences; and the book, as a whole, deserves praise.

ANTIQUARIAN PUBLICATIONS.

VERY few men in England have printed so much valuable antiquarian matter as Mr. Walter Rye. He is an enthusiast in a department in which enthusiasm is not rare; but he is an enthusiast who does not stop at acquiring and storing up unwieldy masses of recondite learning; he gives to the world with extraordinary liberality the results of his labours as soon as he has made them his own. The two volumes of 'The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany,' the 'Rough Materials for a History of the Hundred of North Erpingham,' the 'Short Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Norfolk,' from the reign of Richard I. to the end of the reign of Edward I., and the 'Monumental Inscriptions of the Hundred of Holt,' while apparently no more than contributions to the history of a single county, are in reality publications which will prove of interest to the general historian who has eyes to see and intelligence to use the wealth of materials which these works contain. Jealous of a reputation which is great among specialists, but can never be appreciated by the unlearned, Mr. Rye confines the issue of his various publications to a very limited number, and sells them at a price which can never pay the printer's bill. The 'Rough Materials for a History of North Erpingham' is actually priced at five shillings, a charge quite inadequate to defray the expenses of bringing out one hundred copies of a very costly volume of four hundred pages, the printing of which must have involved a considerable outlay. The second part of the second volume of the 'Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany' is an even more munificent gift to his subscribers. Besides being furnished with a complete index of names and places (though it is to be regretted that only the surnames are given), it contains some admirable illustrations, especially those that are added to Mr. Beloe's instructive paper on Our Lady's Chapel at King's Lynn. Nor are the papers in this part of a merely local and narrowly antiquarian interest. Mr. Howlett's contribution on the Customs Rolls for the port of Lynn in the reign of Edward I. lets in some valuable light upon our knowledge of English commerce in the thirteenth century. The paper by Dr. Jessopp on the Norfolk monasteries at the time of the suppression gives the report of an important discovery on a matter about which sadly little is known; while the editor's own essay on Carrow Abbey is a monograph which any student will read with profit, however little he may care for the archaeology of East Anglia. The 'Calendar of Fines for Norfolk' might seem to be useful only for Norfolk men and that small company of professional genealogists whose business it is to ferret out pedigrees and trace descent in bygone times, and yet even here it must be remembered that for a good 200 years after the Conquest the estates of the great landowners were very widely dispersed over the country, and it often happens that a magnate about whom nothing can be learnt from the records of one county turns up in those of another under wholly unexpected circumstances, and that the buyings and sellings of land in the east may explain some incidents in a man's life in the west which are obscure and perplexing. When we come to Mr. Rye's last publication, *The Monumental Inscriptions of the Hundred of Holt*, we can hardly speak of it in any other terms than those of regret. Of course it represents a certain amount of work; and Mr. Dew, the person whom Mr. Rye, during his own serious illness, employed to collect the materials, must have toiled hard. But, in the first place, there was no need to hurry on this publication at all; in the second place, Mr. Dew is evidently a novice at this kind of work, and by no means qualified to undertake

it. His ignorance of architecture and heraldry is painfully conspicuous. It seems doubtful whether he knows more than the very rudiments of Latin, and even his accuracy is by no means to be depended on. It is hardly worth while to substantiate these assertions by quotation, but as we write we happen to have turned to Mr. Dew's report of his visit to the town of Holt, and we must take leave to assert that the tower of the church is *not* embattled; that the windows of the chancel are *not* "filled with beautiful stained glass"; that the modern brass placed in the church some thirty years ago is *not* "sacred to the memory of James Hayes Hales," but to that of James Mayes Hales; that the Rev. Joshua Smith and the Rev. Humphrey Jackson, the one rector of the parish for twenty-four years, the other rector for fifteen years, did not both die on the 19th of June, 1853, each of them aged fifty-two years; neither does the tombstone of Christina McAndrew misname her *Christian*. We all live and learn—at any rate, we ought to learn as we live—and we trust that Mr. Dew may learn a great deal before he appears in print again. Mr. Rye's extraordinary and irrepressible energy shows no sign of flagging. Already we hear of another group of books from his rapid pen being on the point of publication. If they were specimens of perfect execution and first-class work we should probably not have them at all. Beyond a certain point quantity and quality in literary ventures do not seem to be able to unite harmoniously. Mr. Rye has, in the main, laid explorers in the dark corners of English history under deep obligations, and from such students he deserves hearty thanks. His combativeness, his fierce personal attacks upon all who venture to oppose him, and his belief in his own omniscience are part of the man; but Mr. Rye is one who, if he makes large claims upon the forbearance of his friends, is also one whom they can easily forgive; and if he will only do his work in his own way his supporters are not likely to think that the manner is very vicious when the matter is so valuable.

The Archaeological Journal (Oxford Mansions, W.), No. 163, contains, among other interesting papers, one on the 'Religious Symbolism of the Unicorn,' apart from the legendary and heraldic associations of the "monster beautiful." The subject is so rich that many works have been written on unicorns from various points of view. An elaborate enumeration of the 'Roman Forces in Britain,' by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, is a very curious and learned account of the legions, their arrival in this island, their victories and defeats, and the names of their stations, as indicated by their stamps on bricks and their tombs. Many notes are added on the auxiliary troops, including some on the Aquitanian Cohors I. (which recorded itself on stones found at Haddon and on the Roman Wall), the Sarmatian Cavalry, the Numerus Barcariorum Tigrisensium (probably a corps of pontooniers from the Tigris), archers from the Orontes, Tungrians, Thracians, and Usipii, who deserted from their forced service, seized ships upon the Essex shore, and were nearly all drowned in crossing the sea homewards. The Baron de Cossen has contributed a valuable paper on gauntlets, with some capital illustrations and much skilful exposition of a strangely neglected subject. The most attractive paper is that in which Mr. E. C. Waters pronounces himself in favour of a new reading of the history of Gundrada de Warrene, whose monument in Ifield Church has exercised the patience of not a few antiquaries. The subject is deliciously complicated and confused by rash assertions, blunders, and ignorance of manners and customs, besides—if we are to believe Mr. Waters—ancient unscrupulous falsification and forgery of documents. We forbear to give the conclusions, which are destructive rather than constructive, of the highly interesting essay.

No. 164 of the same journal completes vol. xli., and contains an account of discoveries at Lanuvium by Mr. R. P. Pullan. The temple of Juno Sospita was in ruins in Pliny's time. A statue of the goddess, found somewhere at Lanuvium, is in the Vatican. Aided by Sir J. Savile Lumley, Mr. Pullan dug in this place, and found, besides enormous blocks of stone, a series of piers of reticulated masonry, indicating the plan of a building measuring 113 ft. by 41 ft., and probably the nymphæum attached to a villa. A noble horse's head of Greek character (which seems to have belonged to a quadriga), more archaic than the sculptures of the Mausoleum, and resembling the horses of Helios and Selene in the pediment of the Parthenon, was found in the ruins, with two other horses' heads, part of a spoke of a chariot wheel, fragments of horses' legs, tails, and hoofs, six torsos of Roman warriors of late Roman work, the head of a female divinity, and other sculptures. A curious paper on the Pteries in Scotland is contributed by Mr. Bain. A novel account of Roman antiquities from San, by Mr. W. M. F. Petrie, describes domestic relics unearthed from the wreckage of a burnt house. The most valuable instance was a plano-convex lens of very clear glass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, the first found in Egypt. Likewise were discovered in this spot a large sheet of glass, 13 in. square, painted with heads of the months, with their attributes, which enclose astronomical signs laid in gold foil; seventeen ounces of silver chain; glass mosaic; a bronze lattice; a fragment of gilt wall, &c. Mr. W. H. St. J. Hope has carefully described Repton Priory and its buildings, the site of which has been exhaustively excavated. The churches of Austin Canons are in every proper sense illustrated in the first portion of a paper by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson.

No. 165 of the same publication, the first part of vol. xlii., is one of the best numbers published for some time past. It is exceptionally rich in the history of the Romans in Britain, and particularly distinguished by the Rev. J. Hirst's learned essay 'On the Mining Operations of the Ancient Romans,' Canon Creighton's remarks on the history of the Northumbrian border, and Prebendary Scarth's 'Notices of Roman Baths at Bath, and Herbord near Poitiers.' Mr. Hirst has collected a mass of curious and valuable notes on his large subject and illustrated it in relation to many provinces of Rome. His article is most readable and compact, and would bear development into a book. Canon Creighton has shown acuteness in proposing, or rather attempting, to make the Wall illustrate the character and prowess of those tribes against whom it was constructed. Some useful remarks on the tenure of land in the northern and peculiarly circumstanced region are included. The remaining articles are by Mr. E. Peacock, 'On Swan Marks'; Mr. R. S. Ferguson, 'On the Morpeth Great Mace'; and 'On the Churches of Austin Canons and Monks,' by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson.

The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal, Part XXXII. (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), is made valuable by the continuation of Mr. Stapylton's account of the Stapeltons of Yorkshire, which was separately reviewed in the *Athenæum* for May 16th. Mr. Leadman has, with much detail and spirit, described the defeat of Edward II. at Byland. He tells us that of this complete English overthrow, which involved the loss of the regalia and other treasures, not a single local tradition remains, nor any reminiscence except the name of "Scots' Corner," borne by a piece of land. 'Dodsworth's Yorkshire Notes,' continued from an earlier part of the *Journal*, are reprinted, and prove to be a perfect mine of curious illustrations of customs, land records, payments, with inventories of monuments and inscriptions in churches. Of course, the serviceableness of these "Notes" is immensely increased by making them more accessible.

In the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, Part XXXIII., being the first part of vol. ix., Mr. G. T. Clark has revised and enlarged a formerly published account of Richmond Castle, with new plans and sections of great additional value and interest. The fortress was distinguished, among other things of less moment, by the smallness of its Norman keep, and by the thickness of the walls of that building. The town at its feet—which the castle, being intended to occupy a strong site, does not seem to have been designed to defend—is and always was unusually small compared with the bulk of the grand structure. The area of the town was not much larger than that of the castle! The "Registrum Honoria de Richmond" comprises a document of uncommon interest, being a bird's-eye view of the fortress showing groups of buildings, upon each of which is a banner of the arms of the knight whose duty it was to defend it. The Rev. J. Hirst dilates upon many curious data concerning a Roman garrison at Greta Bridge. The Rev. R. V. Taylor treats of Ribston and the Knights Templars, basing his article on the Ribston deeds. This is the third paper of a series. Mr. Clements Markham has put together all the easily accessible data about the battle of Wakefield.

The History of Hampton Court Palace in Tudor Times. By Ernest Law, B.A. (Bell & Sons).—Probably no one knows more than Mr. Law does about Hampton Court Palace and its surroundings as they are now to be seen. But such knowledge is by itself not enough to fit a man to write the history of the place, either in Tudor times or any other except those within his own remembrance. History of a sort, indeed, there is in the book, and it has an appendix of documents. But the history is of the easy-going, uncritical type, which is most irritating to men who use a book for the sake of getting trustworthy information from it. And the documents are the same as have been printed, some of them more than once, in the several guides which have been published within the last fifty years. But Mr. Law is great at gossip. He loves to tell tales about the great ones who have lived in the palace, and if they are spiced with a little scandal he likes them none the worse. Wolsey, Henry and his wives, Philip, Mary, and Elizabeth, all come in for their shares. And we have full and particular accounts of no fewer than three ghosts, two of them being those of queens. The story of one is given on p. 224, with a parade of authorities which should challenge the attention of the committee who meet at No. 14, Dean's Yard. The third ghost is only that of a king's nurse, but it—we suppose a ghost is it—seems to be particularly active at the present time. A portrait is given of this one on p. 199; but we are not told who drew or photographed it. To a sceptical reviewer it looks suspiciously like a recumbent effigy from a monument set on its feet and drawn shakily to give it a ghostlike appearance. There are many illustrations of various degrees of value, the best being autotype copies of portraits. The scrubby outlines which purport to represent the great tapestries are distinctly libellous. And there are other cuts besides that of Mrs. Penn's ghost about the sources of which it would have been well to have said something. For instance, on p. 92 is a cut purporting to represent "Cardinal Wolsey in progress, from a contemporary drawing," in which the cardinal is shown with his hat on his head and a beard on his chin, concerning which a little more information would not be out of place. The book is of dignified size and proportions; it has a fine red cover, with the royal arms and V.R. in gold on it; it is dedicated to the Queen; there are plenty of pictures; and it is likely that it may be popular with such as love to lay the Peerage on the drawing-room table.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Of the three ladies who appear to vie with each other in the introduction of absurdities into their novels Miss Mathers—for so she still calls herself on the title-page of *Murder or Manslaughter?* (Routledge & Sons)—in the most consistently daring. She is never disappointing. Every fresh work contains some new gem besides exhibiting the old nonsense and the old blunders. The common mind would expect in a tale which involves a question of murder or manslaughter that some sort of attention would have been paid to the law. Passing over the absurdities of the trial, one may be pardoned for feeling some surprise on learning that the eminent barrister who defends the prisoner was accustomed in the course of his business to have interviews with all the women of note or beauty in London: "Did a lovely soul in despair swoon on his shoulder in one room, there were half a dozen others waiting in adjacent apartments ready to treat him to a never-ending crescendo of emotions." After the heroine had paid a good many visits to the barrister's "apartments" in Lely Place on business about her husband's lawsuit the eminent counsel began to feel for her "very differently to when she had snatched his fancy," and ultimately she is tried for murdering her husband on account of the bad barrister. It turns out that there is nothing in the charge, though a tolerably good case of circumstantial evidence is made. It is useless to offer any advice to Miss Mathers; she has doubtless taken for herself a motto which she puts at the head of one of her chapters: "Fais ce que voudras, advienne qui pourra." If any one were to tell her that this is not good French, she could reply with another quotation from herself: "Ici j'y suis, ici j'y reste." And there she must be left.

We have received from Messrs. Ward & Lock the eighteenth edition of that standard and useful work *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*. It has, says Mr. Vincent, been carefully revised, and we are glad to see that he has prefixed a notice to the dates under the heading "Greece," to which we called attention when the last edition was published, that they are purely conjectural. Some warning should be given, however, of the mythical character of a good deal of the early Roman history. In many other points the revision might be pushed further. Some misprints yet remain uncorrected. For instance, in the account of the Colosseum (which might be shortened with advantage) we still read about "the Lake of Thorn in Switzerland"; old-fashioned spellings like "Adrian" for Hadrian are retained; antiquated statements like that about Berlin wool work survive from edition to edition. Other mistakes should be attended to. We turn to the paragraph "Caroline Islands," and we are told they were discovered in 1686, the earlier discoveries being ignored. "The invention of dice" should no longer be "ascribed" in a serious work of reference "to Palamedes of Greece about 1244 B.C." Nor should it be said that "the French army has been divided into legions since Francis I." But while making these adverse criticisms we are not blind to the great value of the work, which is a storehouse of facts of a highly useful character, and usually accurate. The present edition is considerably larger than its predecessor, and it is to be hoped may meet with as favourable a reception.

GUIDE-BOOKS have again accumulated on our table. Mr. Baddeley sends us one of an unusual merit. *Scotland, Part I.* (Dulau & Co.), is excellent in all that respects inns, railways, and roads. The numerous maps, too, deserve special commendation. Mr. Baddeley's history is, however, a little dubious. To take the Edinburgh section as an example. It was not "the English Liturgy" which the Dean of Edinburgh read in St. Giles's, and Jenny Geddes's "cutty stool" (Mr. Baddeley accepts this tale without suspicion) certainly did not give prelacy "its death-blow." The space devoted to Sir Gilbert Scott's cathedral

might have been more wisely devoted to some of the historical sites and buildings near Edinburgh—Ravelston, St. Anthony's Chapel, Craigmillar, Restalrig, &c. If Mr. Baddeley would attend to such matters, and drop his flippant style of writing, his would be the best of the many Scotch guide-books.—Mr. Upcott Gill has issued a fifth edition of his *Seaside Watering-Places*, so we may presume it has been found useful. It seems to be accurate, but the compiler is a little too much inclined to view every new row of lodging-houses as an added attraction to a seaside place.—Another guide-book, Mr. Bevan's convenient little *Handbook to the County of Kent (Stanford)*, has also reached a fifth edition.

THE Broads, a few years ago a little known district, are now tourist-haunted, and are becoming the subject of guide-books. Only a year and a half ago we reviewed Mr. Davies's excellent book, and now Mr. E. Suffling has published a useful and concise guide-book under the title of *The Land of the Broads* (Upcott Gill).

We have on our table *Memoir of Count Giuseppe Pasolini*, compiled by his Son (Longmans),—*The Representation of the People Act, 1884*, with Introduction by J. R. Seager (Warne),—*The Municipal Act, 1884*, by J. R. Seager (Warne),—*Fair Representation*, by W. E. Smith (Kegan Paul),—*Free England*, by H. E. B. (Jarrold & Sons),—*Town and County Government in the English Colonies of North America*, by E. Channing (Baltimore, U.S., Murray),—*Land Laws of Mining Districts*, by C. H. Shinn (Baltimore, U.S., Murray),—*The Sixth Book of the Aeneid*, translated into English Heroic Verse by J. W. Moore (Parker),—*From Opitz to Lessing*, by T. S. Perry (Trübner),—*Fichte's Science of Knowledge*, by C. C. Everett (Chicago, U.S., Griggs),—*Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, Vol. IX. Part III. (Trübner),—*Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan*, Vol. VII. Part III. (Tokio, The Society),—*Coastal Navigation*, by J. J. Curling (Portsmouth, Griffin),—*Practical Guide for Compensation of Compasses without Bearings*, by Lieut. Collet (Portsmouth, Griffin),—*Notes on the Early Training of Children*, by Mrs. F. Malleson (Sonnenschein),—*Zoological Photographs*, by J. Hassell (S.S.U.),—*An Hour in the Temple, London*, by J. C. Flood (Diprose & Bateman),—*The Bayswater Annual for 1885*, edited by H. Walker ('Bayswater Chronicle' Office),—*An Analysis of Wit and Humour*, by F. R. Fleet (Bogue),—*Typical Developments*, by T. S. Goodlake (Roworth),—*Aspects of Fiction*, by R. S. De C. Lafan (Field & Tuer),—*Lalun the Beragun*, by M. M. A. Beg (Bombay, Rámina's Union Press),—*Carrigaholt*, by J. Burke (Dublin, Hodges),—*The Neanderthal Skull on Evolution*, by the Rev. B. W. Savile (Longmans),—*Eighteen Eighty-Five*, by a Civil Servant (Field & Tuer),—*A Fortnight in a Waggonette*, by One of the Party (Field & Tuer),—*Miss Jean's Niece*, by the Author of 'Brise Picoté' (Bemrose),—*Queer Stories for Boys and Girls*, by E. Eggleston (Low),—*The Sack and its Treasure*, by E. Wilmsurst (Wilmsurst),—*Second-Best*, by E. B. Harrison (Griffith & Farran),—*Louie White's Hop-Picking*, by K. A. Jenner (Griffith & Farran),—*Bits of Old China*, by W. C. Hunter (Kegan Paul),—*The Sage of Thebes*, by E. Eyre (Stock),—*The Dawning Grey*, by J. H. Dell (Simpkin),—*Edipus the King*, by E. D. A. Morhead (Macmillan),—*Driven Away: a Drama in Three Acts*, by a Radical (Infield),—*The True Story of Catherine Parr*, by Elsa D'Esterre-Keele (Low),—*How the First Queen of England was Wooed and Won: a Play in Four Acts*, by Elsa D'Esterre-Keele (Low),—*Poems of the Fancy and Imagination*, by F. J. Chancellor (The Author),—*Studies of Five Living Poets*, by A. Galton (The Author),—*Songs of the Heights and Depths*, by the Hon. Roden Noel (Stock),—*The Priest in the Village*, by W. T. Matson (Stock),—*Gathered Leaves*, by Enis (Kegan Paul),—*Poems*, by O. Christian (Kegan Paul),—*The Bible for Beginners: the Old Testament*,

compiled by J. P. Hopps (Williams & Norgate),—and *The Blackboard in the Sunday School*, by B. Clarke (S.S.U.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Augustine (St.) on Instructing the Unlearned, Concerning the Faith of Things not Seen, &c., 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Davies's (T. L. O.) The Light of the Judgment, Nine Plain Advent Addresses, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Dawson's (Sir J. W.) Egypt and Syria, or. 8vo. 3/ cl. (By-paths of Bible Knowledge.)
Gould's (Rev. S. B.) Our Parish Church, Twenty Addresses to Children, or. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Gregory's (E. J.) Short Studies in the Church Catechism, 2/6
Parr's (R. H.) The Path of the Just, and other Sermons, 5/ cl.
Talmud of Jerusalem, translated by Dr. M. Schwab: Vol. I., Berakoth, 4to. 9/ swd.
Under the Shadow of His Wings, or Comforting Words for the Weary, 2/6 cl.

Fine Art.

State and Pencil-Vania, the Adventures of Dick on a Desert Island, deciphered by Walter Crane, imp. 16mo. 2/6 bds.
History.

Benson's (M. E.) Story of Russia, or. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Lee's (T. M.) Story of Switzerland, or. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Sidgwick's (C. S.) Story of Norway, or. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Philology.

Heatley's (H. K.) Easy Latin Prose Exercises, or. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Holden's (F. T.) Tripartita (First Series), a Course of Early Latin Exercises, or. 8vo. 2/ cl.

Science.

Ball's (R. S.) The Story of the Heavens, 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Edinburgh Health Society, Health Lectures for the People, Series 1, 2, 3, and 4, or. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Edward's (J. F.) Modern Therapeutics of the Diseases of Children, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

General Literature.

Audeography, the New Shorthand, by Digamma, 2/6 swd.
Chambers's Advanced Reader (Graduated Readers), 2/6 cl.
Gibbons's (A.) Gwendoline, 3/6 cl.
Grivé's (M. V.) Keith's Wife, a Novel, or. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Johnson's (J. S.) The Master's Likeness, a Short Story for Boys, 2/6 cl.

Lettice's (H.) The Hero of the Commonplace, by M. Dal Vero, 6/ cl.
New Godiva, and other Studies in Social Questions, 3/6 cl.
O'Bell's (Max) The Dear Neighbours, or. 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Phipps's (M. K.) Tried by Fire, a Tale of Lucknow, 6/ cl.
Pictorial Records of the English in Egypt, roy. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Read's (C.) Good Stories of Men and other Animals, cheaper edition, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Riddell's (Mrs. J. H.) The Uninhabited House and the Haunted River, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Schole's (R. S.) Marion, or the Mystery of Robesdale, 6/ cl.
Spender's (R. S.) Son and Heir, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Thackeray's Works: Vol. 24, Lovel the Widower, &c., Standard Edition, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Turnbul's Dock Charges and Port Guide for the United Kingdom, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
What's his Offence? by Author of 'The Two Miss Flemings,' 3 vols. or. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

History.

Bibliotheca Samaritana, Part 2, 3fr. 50.
Müller (K.): Die Anfänge d. Minoritenordens, 5m.
Schanz (P.): Kommentar üb. das Evangelium v. heil. Johannes, 8m.

History.

Bilek (T.): Beiträge zur Geschichte Wallenstein's, 8m.
Denifle (P. H.): Die Universitäten d. Mittelalters bis 1400, Vol. 1, 24m.
Droyon (H.): Alexander des Grossen Heerwesen u. Kriegsführung, 2m.

Geography and Travel.

Musset (P. de): En Volturn, 3fr. 50.
Philology.

Meisterhaus (K.): Grammatik der Attischen Inschriften, 4m.
General Literature.

La Revanche, par le Général X., 3fr. 50.

ANCESTRAL TENDENCIES OF RICHARD III.

ON the four hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bosworth, (fought August 22nd, 1485) it may be interesting, to those especially who have followed Mr. Galton's inquiries into the permanence of family faculties, to look into the hereditary influences which may have helped to make Richard III. what he was.

We must dismiss from our minds, if possible, the deeply scheming Richard, who could "change shapes with Proteus to advantages, and set the murderous Machiavel to school." The true Richard, like the rest of his family, made little attempt to conceal his crimes or character. Brave, able, energetic, almost alone unstained with bribery among his brother's followers in the invasion of France, ambitious, careless of violence and bloodshed, his character was the natural product of a time of civil war acting upon his ancestral temperament. He was probably no worse than his two brothers who reached manhood. Edward had more oppor-

tunity for the display of military ability than Richard, and less temptation to crime. No nephews stood between him and the crown. The death of Clarence was Edward's act, whether urged on by Richard or not. Richard was not free from the licentiousness notorious in Edward, and three natural children have been ascribed to him. George, Duke of Clarence, was apparently weaker, falser, but no better than his brothers. Violent passion disfigured the characters of such members of the house of Plantagenet as Henry II. and Edward I.; it is exaggerated in this house of York, who were Plantagenets of the Plantagenets by many intermarriages. They were descended in three lines from Edward III., through his sons Lionel and Edmund, and through John of Gaunt; for their mother's mother was Joan Beaufort, the legitimatized daughter of John of Gaunt, and wife of the Earl of Westmoreland. They were descended from Edward I. also through their father's grandmother Eleanor Holland, wife to Roger Mortimer, mother to Anne Mortimer, the wife of Richard, Earl of Cambridge. They were also descended in two lines from Henry III., through Elizabeth de Burgh, wife to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, whose father was grandson of Joan, daughter of Edward I., and whose mother was granddaughter of Edmund Crouchback. Their ancestors in the three generations above them included a Neville, a Percy, and a Mortimer, of houses remarkable in the first two instances for courage, ability, and ambition, the last for ambition and general untrustworthiness. Four generations back they reach to Pedro the Cruel of Castile, who murdered his wife, his aunt, six of his half-brothers, and one of his mistresses, and whose mother was a murderer too. Of their immediate ancestors and relatives, in the three generations above them fourteen died by battle, murder, or judicial execution. Their father, Richard, Duke of York, had twelve children, of whom five, Henry, William, John, Thomas, Ursula, died as infants; three, Edmund, George, Richard, died violent deaths; three died in or before middle age—Anne at thirty-six, Edward at forty-one, Margaret at fifty-seven. The death of Elizabeth, Duchess of Suffolk, occurred after she was forty, but when exactly I do not know. As Edward and Richard reproduce the more violent characteristics of their Plantagenet ancestry, so it is interesting to compare George of Clarence, "fickle Clarence," with his great-uncle Edward, Earl of Rutland and Duke of York, the "foresworn Aumerle" of Shakespeare, the traitor to all parties in turn under Richard II. and Henry IV.

HENRY ELLIOT MALDEN.

MRS. JACKSON.

AMERICAN literature has suffered a severe loss by the death of Mrs. W. S. Jackson, who achieved her reputation under the initials H. H. Ten years ago Emerson welcomed her to his Parnassus: "The poems of a lady who contents herself with the initials H. H., in her book published in Boston (1874), have rare merit of thought and expression, and will reward the reader for the careful attention which they require." She was the daughter of Prof. Fiske, of Amherst College, Mass., and was born October 18th, 1831. She was married at an early age to Major Hunt of the United States Army, and for some years was distinguished in society at Washington and Newport—where her husband was stationed—as a fair, fashionable, and somewhat eccentric lady. In 1863 Major Hunt was killed by a submarine battery of his own invention. Their children had all died in childhood. Up to this time, her thirty-second year, though Mrs. Hunt numbered many literary men among her friends, she had never been supposed to have any inclination towards authorship herself. However, various poems appeared, chiefly in the *Nation*, under the initials H. H., in which a new and fine hand was detected

without its being suspected beyond a small and intimate circle that it was that of Helen Hunt. After their publication, however, the authorship was speedily discovered. Her 'Verses' were received with warm admiration by the most eminent and critical authors in the United States. Several anonymous novels which gained wide success were subsequently discovered to be by her. These were 'Mercy Philbrick's Choice' and 'Hetty's Strange Story,' with which may be mentioned the "Saxe Holm" stories. For some reason the author chose to mystify the public about the latter work, for the authorship of which there were several "claimants." But there is not the slightest doubt that they were written by Mrs. Jackson. She travelled much in Europe and America, and her 'Bits of Travel' books are very readable. One of the best descriptions of Oberammergau is from her pen. In the year 1876 she was married to Mr. W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs, where she built an ideal sort of Western home, decorated with many curious animal skins and Indian ornaments. Her Western life and her travels brought her into contact with the aborigines and made her a witness of their sufferings. So suddenly this lady, who began as a lady of fashion in military circles, was surprised at finding herself a woman with a "mission." Her book 'A Century of Dishonour' (Chatto & Windus) caused a controversy four years ago in which the Office of the Interior at Washington did not figure very well. In the end Mrs. Jackson was appointed by the President one of two commissioners (the other Mr. Abbot Kinney) to investigate the condition of Indians in California. During her visits there she wrote her last work, 'Ramona,' concerning which she wrote to a friend from her death-bed: "Every word of the Indian history in it is literally true." Mrs. Jackson died at San Francisco August 12th. Her personal friends were devoted to her, and her death has caused profound grief in many circles. Socially she was very attractive, brilliant in appearance and in conversation, and with a charming play of humour, which in her earlier life had possessed a perilous tendency towards sarcasm. Mrs. Jackson was all her life in good circumstances, and never wrote a line for the sake of money. She was at first inclined to escape from publicity of a personal kind altogether, and when her secret was discovered she was still never ambitious of fame. The only book whose republication in this country she sought was 'A Century of Dishonour,' which she hoped might excite comments that might have some effect upon her countrymen. She died serenely and cheerfully, consoling those who mourned the untimely approach of death by a constant "Nunc dimittis" at the triumph of her efforts to change the policy of the nation towards the Indians. She was conscious to the end, and her last hours were made happy by the President's proclamation restoring to several tribes the lands that had been taken from them.

M. C.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO. are to be the English publishers of General Grant's personal memoirs, as well as the agents through whom foreign editions of this important work will be negotiated. The English and continental copyright will be properly secured. The work will be printed in London as well as New York, and will be issued on the same day in both countries. Four days before his death the General handed the finished manuscript to his publishers, and the whole of the first volume is already in type, and rapid progress is being made with the second. The first volume is to be published December 1st, and the second some weeks later.

MR. MURRAY is about to publish a new edition of the late Prof. J. S. Brewer's book on the endowments and establishment of the Church of England. The work has been revised and edited by Mr. Lewis T. Dibdin, of Lincoln's Inn, and will, it is hoped, be ready in October.

It may be worth mentioning that the late Mr. Thoms was fond of saying that, though he could not have been quite three years old at the time, he had a distinct recollection of seeing Charles James Fox, and he used to add that he *believed* that he remembered the traditional blue coat and buff waistcoat, but he could not be quite sure of that.

ANOTHER anecdote, which admirably illustrates the character of the lamented antiquary, relates to a conversation he had with Lord Macaulay in the Library of the House of Lords. Mr. Thoms mentioned to Lord Macaulay that he could not quite understand why Pope had satirized Dryden in 'The Dunciad.' Lord Macaulay said that Mr. Thoms must be mistaken, and, with his usual energy and eloquence (before an audience of a score of peers), he spoke for nearly half an hour in support of his opinion, and proved beyond all doubt that it was impossible that Pope could or would have lampooned Dryden. Mr. Thoms had all this time a copy of 'The Dunciad' in his pocket, with the page turned down at the passage. He was, however, much too kind and too well bred to produce the volume.

NOBODY was ever more kind than Mr. Thoms in imparting information, or telling where it might be found, or in lending his books; but he never would lend odd volumes, he insisted on your taking the whole set. "I remember," says a correspondent, "once wishing to borrow a couple of volumes of Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' but Thoms would not hear of it. 'No, my dear —,' he said, 'you must take them all; then, when you return them, I shall have the work complete, and [smiling good-naturedly] if you forget to return them you will have a complete set.'

"I remember," continues the writer, "once mentioning to Thoms that I had some thoughts of publishing a little volume on 'Suppressed Books and Books placed on the Index.' He pretended to be very much annoyed, and declared that I was his rival, as he had intended to do something of the same sort. Next morning he sent me all the notes he had on the subject, with a few volumes from which he had intended to get further information, writing at the same time to say that he was too old to bring out anything new, and that he hoped I would undertake it in earnest. I, however, returned him his parcel and also my own notes and books on the subject."

THE first two volumes of the new series of half-crown books which Mr. A. Lang is going to edit for Messrs. Longman, under the title of "English Worthies," will be 'Darwin,' by Mr. Grant Allen, and 'Marlborough,' by Mr. George Saintsbury. The other volumes in preparation are: 'Steele,' by Mr. Austin Dobson; 'Sir T. More,' by Mr. Cotter Morison; 'Wellington,' by Mr. Louis Stevenson; 'Lord Peterborough,' by Mr. Walter Besant; 'Claverhouse,' by Mr. Mowbray Morris; 'Latimer,' by Canon Creighton; 'Shaftebury,' by Mr. H. D. Traill; 'Garrick,' by Mr. W. H. Pollock; 'Admiral Blake,' by Mr. D. Hannay; 'Raleigh,' by Mr. Edmund Gosse; 'Ben

Jonson,' by Mr. J. A. Symonds; 'Isaac Walton,' by Mr. Lang; 'Canning,' by Mr. F. H. Hill.

MR. NIMMO is going to reissue the late Capt. Jesse's 'Life of Beau Brummell,' which has been a scarce book for a long time. A quantity of new matter has been introduced, which had been collected by the author, but which it was not deemed fitting to insert in former editions. Many notes have also been added, as well as forty illustrations, after Dighton and others, of contemporaries of Brummell.

MR. CHARLES G. PAYNE, the author of 'Matrimony by Advertisement, and other Adventures of a Journalist,' has two further volumes in the press. The first, 'Vote for Pottlebeck! the Story of a Politician in Love,' illustrated by Mr. W. Reynolds, of 'Funny Folks,' will form one of Messrs. Vizetelly's "Amusing Series." The second will be published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. It will take the form of a 'Candidates' and Voters' Manual,' containing a summary and explanation of election law to date, inclusive of corrupt and illegal practices, an article on "Organization and Election Tactics," a collection of the principal arguments that are likely to be used by the contending parties, and some tables of facts and statistics.

Apropos of Mr. Gilbert's report on Lord Fingall's MSS. referred to in our last issue, it is to be hoped that it contains a full account of the interesting Cartulary of Reading Abbey preserved among these muniments. This important MS. had quite been lost sight of—until its rediscovery, during the present year, by Mr. Barfield—as its noble owner was unaware that it was in his possession. A list of vestments contained in it is exceedingly curious. It would be well if the Government inspectors of MSS. would in all instances furnish full analyses—after the model of those of the Battle cartularies printed in the Reports on the Public Records (viii. app. ii. 139–146)—of all such invaluable registers found in private hands. We may mention incidentally that a passage in the notice of the Hamilton Sale in our columns led to the identification of the long-lost second volume of the 'Furness Cowcher,' of which the first volume is among the Duchy of Lancaster Records in the Public Record Office. This fine MS. is now the property of the German Government, though it is to be hoped some steps may be taken to bring the two odd volumes together. The first volume is being edited for the Chetham Society.

WE believe that among the Hibbert Lectures to be given in the next two or three years are a course by Prof. Sayce on the Babylonian religion, and one by Dr. E. Hatch on early Christianity.

DR. DAVID H. MONCKTON, of Maidstone, has nearly finished a privately printed history of the Monckton family. A voluminous appendix of proofs contains the results of Dr. Monckton's researches at the Public Record Office, the Bodleian, and the British Museum. Lord Galway has also kindly thrown the contents of his muniment room open to inspection. The work will contain three large chart pedigrees—excellently printed by Messrs. Mitchell & Hughes—dealing with the principal branches of this

ancient Yorkshire family. The Kentish branch is the one to which Dr. Monckton has more particularly directed his attention.

In connexion with a paragraph on the Pipe Roll Society in a recent issue, we are glad to announce that the Trustees of the British Museum—contrary, we believe, to their usual practice with regard to society publications—have at once come forward to support the scheme. This hint from the leading public library will, doubtless, not be thrown away on other libraries throughout the kingdom. The number of public institutions, in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and America, subscribing to the Society has now reached forty-one.

THE Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher proposes to issue in four quarterly parts a volume of 'Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents,' containing many unpublished pedigrees, and much new matter collected at the Public Record Office and Somerset House. The pedigrees will be given in narrative form. Messrs. Clarke & Hodgson, of Leicester, will publish the work at a subscription price of half a guinea.

THE Cartulary of Ramsey Abbey, now being edited for the Rolls Series by Mr. W. H. Hart and the Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons, will extend to three volumes. The second volume is nearly ready for publication, and the materials of the third are in an advanced state.

A NEW two-volume novel from the pen of Miss Jean Middlemass, entitled 'A Girl in a Thousand,' will shortly be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

UNDER the title of 'What I Believe,' a somewhat unusual volume, written by Count Leo Tolstoi, will be published in a few days. The work (which has already been published in Germany and France, but has been forbidden in Russia) is an exposition of the Christian life in relation to its social aspects and duties, apart from theological teaching and human systems of ecclesiastical government. The volume is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE prizes given by Mrs. Crawshay for essays on Byron, Shelley, and Keats have fallen as follows: for essay on 'Childe Harold,' first prize, Miss Ella D'Arcy; second prize, Miss M. H. White,—for essay on Shelley's 'Prometheus,' first prize, Miss Greenfield; second prize divided between Miss Melly and Miss Tayler,—for essay on Keats's 'Endymion,' first prize, Miss F. Llewellyn; second prize, Miss Portal. The advice of a professional examiner has in each case been acted on, and only in the case of one of the smallest prizes has the recipient been in any degree known to the donor.

POSSESSORS of Wadding's 'Annales Minorum' will be glad to hear that the series is to be continued, and that vol. xxv. is already in the press. Subscriptions are received by Mr. David Nutt.

A WORK will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. entitled 'The Highlands of Cantabria,' from the pens of Mr. Mars Ross, author of 'My Tour in the Himalayas,' and Mr. Stonehewer Cooper, well known for his 'Coral Lands' and other works on the Pacific. The book

deals with a little known part of Northern Spain, and treats of the whole of the Cantabrian range from San Sebastian to Gijon. The work will be illustrated by some twenty-five engravings from original sketches taken by Mr. Mars Ross.

MESSRS. PUTNAM'S SONS will shortly issue, simultaneously in London and New York, an *édition de luxe* of Edmondo de Amicis's work on 'Spain and the Spaniards.' It will contain eleven full-page etchings and a number of full-page photogravures.

A VOLUME detailing the whole of the campaign in the Soudan is being prepared by Mr. H. H. Pearse, special correspondent of the *Daily News*.

MR. C. LOWE's biography of Prince Bismarck, which we mentioned some months ago, will be published in two volumes this autumn by Messrs. Cassell & Co.

On Saturday next the Positivists will commemorate the death of Comte by making a pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey. An address will be afterwards given at Newton Hall by Prof. Beesly. On Sunday, September 6th, the Positivists propose to make a pilgrimage to the Tower.

THE first fasciculus of the Himyaritic inscriptions by Profs. J. and H. Derenbourg (being a part of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum,' edited by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres) is in the printer's hands.

An important resolution on the subject of Mohammedan education has recently been issued by the Government of India. It is pointed out that since the time of Warren Hastings the backwardness of Mohammedans in educational matters has always been a subject of regret to Government, and a review is given of the various remedies which have been adopted. It is not proposed, however, to institute at present any special inquiries on the subject, the labours of the recent education commission leaving little to be done in this respect. The Government cannot promise any special assistance to Mohammedans with regard to appointments in the public service usually awarded by competition, but they will direct that in the case of appointments made by selection Mohammedans shall have their fair share. The best advice, however, which Lord Dufferin can give to the Mohammedans is that they should frankly place themselves in line with Hindus and take full advantage of the Government system of high, and especially of English, education.

A WELL-KNOWN Sanskrit scholar, Pandit Tara Nath Tarkavachaspati, has recently died at Benares. He was upwards of thirty years a professor in the Calcutta Sanskrit College and was well known to most of the Sanskrit scholars of Europe. He was the author of many Sanskrit works, including the 'Vachospatya Encyclopedia,' which he compiled single-handed.

SCIENCE

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Distribution of Rain over the British Isles during the Year 1884. By G. J. Symons, F.R.S. (Stanford.)—A quarter of a century closes with the issue of this volume since

Mr. Symons commenced his investigations into the rainfall of the British Isles and published the results. He gives in his returns for 1884 a reprint of his first return in 1860, which enables us to compare the rainfall of that year with that of later years. This is interesting, as showing the small amount of variation which appears to have taken place in this interval. It must be remembered that in 1860 Mr. Symons could only give the results obtained by 168 contributors, and several of those were of doubtful accuracy, whereas in 1884 he had the advantage of 2,600 organized observers, nearly every return being strictly trustworthy. As examples of excess in rainfall we may quote one result obtained in 1860 from the How, Windermere, which gave 102.58 inches, while in 1884 we find ten returns from Cumberland of above 114.00 inches, two of these from the Sty being respectively 173.74 inches and 184.75 inches. The great difference between the return made in 1860 and the returns recorded in 1884 cannot but be regarded as due to imperfection of the rain gauges employed or to the error of the observer. The distribution of rain as given in these annual records enables any one employing a little thought and care to mark with tolerable accuracy the conditions of a district as to its humidity or its dryness, and hence the book has considerable value. It appears, however, to us that we have not yet derived all the advantages possible from such an extensive series of fairly trustworthy returns. It will be remembered that Howard, from the observations made by him about the middle of the last century on the heights in the neighbourhood of London, was enabled to deduce with considerable probability the existence of well-defined cycles of wet and dry weather. With the extensive returns obtained by the unwearied industry of Mr. Symons, extending over a period of twenty-five years and embracing the British Isles, it is surely possible to determine if any law regulating the rainfall can be established with any approximation to certainty. We learn from this report that Mr. Symons furnished "splendid data for a discussion of this subject, afforded by the tables prepared a few years since for the Meteorological Council." These have not been utilized, which is to be regretted, but "possibly, now that so much time has elapsed, it may be wiser to await the close of the lustrum 1881-5, and then work from the twenty years 1866-85." The registration of the rainfall and meteorology, as established by Mr. Symons, is in the highest degree useful, and we must give him great credit for his industry and perseverance. The task of collating the accumulated results of the observations of a quarter of a century will be a vast labour, but a rich reward probably awaits the individual who undertakes it in the establishment of a system of truths which could not fail to be of the utmost importance in every division of rural industry.

Report of the Meteorology of India in 1882. By Henry F. Blanford, F.R.S. (Calcutta, Government Printing Office.)—This quarto volume of 300 pages, accompanied by map and diagrams, furnishes the return of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for the eighth year since the establishment of a general systematic statement of the meteorology of that country. Mr. Blanford in his introduction points out that in Europe and America the physics of the vortical movements of the atmosphere of cyclones and anti-cyclones receive the largest amount of attention. He admits that in India storm-warnings have an importance, but states that they are chiefly local and restricted to certain seasons of the year. Other and more comprehensive problems force themselves on the attention of the meteorologists of India, foremost among them being all questions bearing on the vicissitudes of the rainfall. Seasons of drought are due to the unusual and unseasonable persistence of land winds and the exclusion of

those from the sea. Thus the most important subjects that can engage the attention of the Indian meteorologist are the physical history of the land winds and the conditions which give them birth. These matters, therefore, form the most prominent subjects of record of the numerous observatories established in twenty provinces. The following are the heads under which the meteorology of the year 1882 are described:—Temperature of Solar and of Nocturnal Radiation, the Radiation of the Air and of the Ground, Atmospheric Pressure, Anemometry, Hygrometry, Cloud Proportion, and Rainfall. It is not possible to give anything approaching to a satisfactory abstract of the observations made during the year (daily) in all the establishments, numbering as they do upwards of a hundred stations. Neither can there be any real advantage in discussing the results of the various systems of registration without the readings, which are given so fully and with so much care in this volume. Mr. Blanford informs us that the distribution of the rainfall in 1882 in point of time bore much resemblance to that of 1881. Especially was this the case in the deficiency of rain in the earlier and closing months of the year, and its copiousness during certain months of the summer monsoon. In Western and Central India the land winds, the antagonists of all rain precipitation, prevailed with uncommon steadiness. The monsoon rains set in earlier than usual on the coast of Bombay, and over the Bengal branch they were later and feebler than usual. It resulted that while the most northern and eastern provinces received less than the ordinary amount of rain, in the western and central provinces the fall exceeded the average. On the west coast and the Deccan plateau the rains poured in most abnormal abundance—an abundance more or less shared by the whole of the peninsula. A table given, "A Geographical Summary of Rainfall Anomalies," shows this in a very satisfactory manner. A tabular summary which, in a condensed form, gives the differentia of the chief meteorological elements in each month of the year 1882, will be found especially useful. The year is shown to have been cooler than the average. The atmospheric pressure was also below it, but subject to many vicissitudes. The absolute humidity of the air and the quantity of cloud were less than usual, but the rainfall over the whole area was higher than in any year since 1878. The charts showing for each month the temperature and pressure and the resultant wind direction, which are very clearly printed, will prove a great assistance to all who consult this volume. Mr. Henry Blanford may be complimented on the completeness of this important report. It would be greatly increased in value if the volume could be issued earlier; but when we look at the enormous amount of labour required to produce with correctness such a series of tables, we feel compelled to admit that it would not be possible to compile the returns, and print them more speedily, unless a greatly increased staff of trained observers were supplied.

SCIENCE SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Elementary Algebra. By H. S. Hall, B.A., and S. R. Knight, B.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—Elementary algebras of all kinds and sizes are now so abundant that one naturally asks why Messrs. Hall and Knight have inflicted one more upon the world of weary students and worried masters. The opening sentence of the preface tells us—what we have so often read before in similar positions—that "the present work is an attempt to supply a want which we have long felt ourselves, and which we believe to be shared by many experienced teachers." We are, however, not told what this want is, an omission that seems strange at the commencement of a treatise on a science so accurate as algebra. We discover, however, that the main charac-

teristics of the book are the "succession of the various parts of the subject" and the introduction after quadratics of "two recapitulatory chapters" containing more difficult applications of early rules. These features of the manual are decidedly commendable, and the work altogether is carefully compiled and made as serviceable as may be to candidates for examinations of all sorts, to whom the examination itself rather than the real mastering of the subject of examination is the too exclusive object. Examples are numerous and well chosen, typical ones are neatly worked, and terse rules—often of the kind known as "tips"—for working problems are given; but definitions and expositions of principles, the educational value of which is very great, are unsatisfactory and insufficient. For instance, in the opening sentences of the chapter on division the object of the process is accurately stated, although the statement is somewhat specious, unhelpful, and barren, while the definition which follows is, "Division is thus the inverse of multiplication"; but on turning back to the chapter on multiplication we find no definition of that process, unless it be hidden in the bald statement "Where there is no sign between symbols or expressions it is understood that the symbols or expressions are to be multiplied together," so that the dependent definition depends on nothing very substantial. Such unreality in definition and in expression of principles is frequent throughout the volume, and, in our opinion, seriously vitiates mathematical teaching, especially in the more elementary parts of a subject, where undoubtedly right thinking and clear conceptions are educationally as important as skill in working examples. Messrs. Hall and Knight's standpoint for regarding algebra is rather too decidedly the outcome of their experience "in preparing boys for army and university examinations during the last twelve years"; and they would teach algebra better if these examinations had not for so long loomed so large before them, and did not do so still.

An Atlas of Elementary Biology. By G. B. Howes, Demonstrator of Biology, Normal School of Science. (Macmillan & Co.)—The influence of the teaching of elementary biology as carried on at South Kensington during the past twelve or fourteen years has undoubtedly made itself felt far and wide in England, and few scientific handbooks have become so well known as the little treatise on 'Practical Elementary Biology' designed and written some years ago by Profs. Huxley and Martin; nevertheless, many must have felt that the text of that excellent little work would have been even more intelligible had good drawings of the objects described been accessible. Its triumph as a preventive of "cram" was ensured by the necessity laid upon the student to dissect for himself, it is true; but the best dissector is aided by good drawings more than by verbal descriptions, however minute. It is for this reason that we hail with pleasure the publication of Mr. Howes's atlas, and congratulate author and publishers on the issue of a series of trustworthy drawings of biological objects at a low price. It cannot fail to be in the hands of a large number of students before long, and it will materially aid them in their initial steps into that region of pitfalls elementary biology. Of course there is always the danger of drawings being made to take the place of honest dissection in the laboratory, but fortunately it is not difficult to check this tendency. At the worst a student is better equipped by the careful study of good drawings than by any amount of verbal cramming. Mr. Howes's book is not only good in the execution of the drawings, but the latter are exceedingly well selected, embracing all the important points in the anatomy of the frog, the crayfish, the earthworm, the snail, the mussel, chara, the fern, and a flowering plant, and several unicellular organisms and lower animals and plants. We wish it every success, for it bears the stamp of conscientious and good work.

THE REIAN BASIN OF LAKE MOERIS.

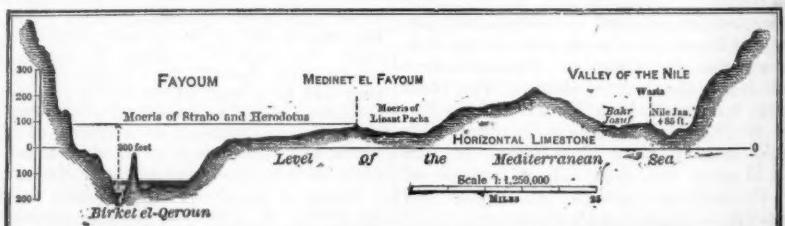
The May number of the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society contains an article by Dr. Paul Ascherson, with a map by Dr. Kiepert, which deserves the attention of the historian and archaeologist as well as the cartographer and student of physical geography. It is entitled 'Bemerkungen zur Karte meiner Reise nach der Kleinen Oase.' Nearly one-half of the text is devoted to an exhaustive résumé of the observations relating to that part of the desert which lies south of Qasr Qerun, and which will henceforth be known as the Wadi Reian.



It was traversed for the first time by Belzoni in May, 1819. Calliaud in November of the same year stated that he, too, had found considerable vegetation near long. 30° 15', lat. 29°. In 1823 Pacho, in company with Müller, visited it. They were followed in 1825 by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Then for half a century it remained untraversed by European foot. The notes of the rapid reconnaissance of Mason Bey in 1870 were never published. In 1876 Dr. Ascherson undertook his well-known expedition. I camped beneath the Hagar Musiqeh in 1882, about a month after my "20 hours' desert ride" (p. 129) to the Haram Medhüret el-Berhl, and again in 1883 crossed the desert to the north, returning from my second visit to the Qasr Qerun. Although it was well-known fact that there was an oasis with the ruins of a monastery, no one but myself

southern branch of the Bahr Jüsuf into the Gharsaq basin, 35 kilomètres west of the Nile, to the foot of a high ridge. On the other side he camped, March 27-28, at "Ain Rajan, Sandige Niederung mit Calligonum-Tamarix-Nitraria-und Palmen-büschen und Halfa-Gras; Stellenweise Dünen, —29 m." This depression, therefore, was nearly two hundred feet below high Nile at Beni-Suef, and about one hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean. With a legitimate reserve he hesitated to insist upon a fact so exceptional until it had been corroborated by independent observations. He finds this support in that depth of —150 to —180 feet which he gives on my responsibility (p. 128). But I can in turn assure Dr. Ascherson that it was with the greatest satisfaction that I too gave, in 1882, his observations as I had obtained them from Dr. Schweinfurth.

Relying upon this map of Dr. Kiepert, it is earnestly to be trusted that the scientific world will take note of this extraordinary depression. It is true that until some other traveller can be persuaded to explore this region the general outline of the basin must depend upon my sketches. But Dr. Ascherson corroborates as well as adopts them: "Dieser Plateaurand wird auf der von Cope Whitehouse entworfenen und seinen englischen Publikationen von 1882 beigegebenen Kartenskizze mit dem von mir gesehenen Nordwest-Rande des Uädi Rajan in unmittelbarem Zusammenhang gebracht. Da seine Zeichnung des letzteren gut mit meinen Wahrnehmungen stimmt, so wurde diese Darstellung adoptirt, obwohl in den erwähnten, in London, Paris und New York veröffentlichten Berichten der archäologische und literarische Teil der Moeris-Frage ungleich ausführlicher behandelt ist, als die uns hier in erster Linie interessanten Terrainstudien des amerikanischen Reisenden." It was sufficient for my purpose to show that the Bahr Jüsuf might be carried into the desert to the south and west of the Fayoum, and justify by topographical facts the Arabic description of "the depressed region and the works undertaken by Joseph, son of Jacob, to fertilize the country" (see, *inter alios*, Masudi, A.D. 958, 'Les Prairies d'Or,' vol. i p. 209, and chap. xxi.). Dr. Pleijte added it to the map by which he explained in 1884 the great geographical papyrus of Moeris, and reversed, on the faith of these observations, the decision of the eminent Egyptologists who had endorsed the ill-founded conjecture of M.



had ever connected it with Lake Moeris. The lowest point in the Little Oasis is the 'Ain me' illaq, + 94 mètres. High Nile at El-Lahun, the entrance to Moeris el-Fayoum, is less than 30 mètres (p. 132). The patches of light green on this map, therefore, do not by any means necessarily indicate that these districts are lower than the valley of the Nile in the corresponding latitude. Reian or Deir Reian was put upon the majority of maps. No inference whatever was drawn from its existence. No cartographer since the fifteenth century had ventured to indicate it as near a depression until the *Athenæum* published, July 22nd, 1882, the little map which illustrated its review of my researches. But Dr. Ascherson now shows that his aneroid observations to the south-west of Medinet el-Fayoum followed the course of the

Linant de Bellefonte. Dr. Ascherson also says: "Diese Andeutungen genügen wohl um zu erklären mit welcher Spannung man auch ausserhalb speziell archäologischer Kreise ausführlicher Veröffentlichungen über diese erlangten Ergebnisse und namentlich genauerer kartographischer Verzeichnung derselben entgegenzusehen hat." In June, 1884, I received a letter from Dr. Schweinfurth describing his expedition on the desert side of the Birket el-Qerun. Although accompanied by fifteen armed Bedouins, he incurred continual risk of an attack, and was unable to visit the depression to the south of the Qasr Qerun. "Hoffentlich gehen wir einmal zusammen hin." He expressed in very strong and kind terms a desire for copies of my maps. I immediately sent them to him, placing them unreservedly at his disposition.

Should anticipate follow the valley Belness by any the by the Labyrinth which we show a would to Behring the Tudeia a south Brugia of Lin n'a par Certain Medit (pp. 1-3) Egyptian press to be sp. Jablone Scienc we ha spect that the o triet Arsin during Mem made Gose But by I a top Reia the p

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Should it be necessary for any cartographer to anticipate their publication, I would advise him to follow the map of Dr. Kiepert, and then to continue the valley south-eastward towards Oxyrhincus-Behnesa. He will find himself uncontradicted by any modern explorer. He will be supported by the hieroglyphic wall-map of the Egyptian Labyrinth and the description of the canal Temi, which filled that "mu amenti n't mar" of which the well at Reian is the only trace. He will show a Lake Meris which in its several basins would reach from Tamieh (cf. Temi and Etham) to Behnesa, "the town of the Phoenix," including that Fayoum of which the R. Benjamin of Tudea said, A.D. 1168, "This is Pithom," and a southern "Lac Mareotis," of which Dr. Brugach, misled by the imperfect cartography of Lhant, had written, "La tradition classique n'a pas conservé les moindres traces de souvenir." Certainly this depression below the level of the Mediterranean is of the utmost importance for the solution of the questions I have raised (pp. 124-5) and for the future prosperity of Egypt. When, however, Dr. Ascherson expresses the desire that my observations should be speedily published, I would remind him that Jablonski, member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, did not venture to print in his lifetime the following sentence, written about 1720 : "If we have now rightly cited and collated the respective authorities, it will be readily understood that in Egypt, from all time, men have been of the opinion that the Israelites dwelt in the district of Heracleopolis, including especially the Arsinote Nome, the modern Fayoum, while during the same period their sovereigns lived in Memphis, added to its strength and beauty, and made it the seat of government" ("De Terra Goen," Diss. vi. p. 184, § viii.).

But this map by Dr. Kiepert, with the article by Dr. Ascherson, furnishes the student with a topography of the Meris basin, which is the key to Egyptian history. In the mirror of the Reian Meris one may read the future as well as the past.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

The third volume of the 'Dun Echt Observatory Publications' has been issued. It contains the detailed account of the determinations of latitude and longitude made during the famous expedition of Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford) to Mauritius to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. The long delay in its appearance is explained in the preface, and the amount of work described in the volume is of itself sufficient to show not only that its preparation was a laborious matter, but that the printing, which was not commenced until about the end of 1881, must have occupied a considerable time. The last chapter, "On the Deviations of the Plumb-line evinced in the Island of Mauritius," points out some very remarkable discrepancies between the observed astronomical co-ordinates and those derived from the survey of the island, which must proceed in some way from local attraction, and call for the closest attention. "No admissible mass," Lord Crawford remarks, "can be ascribed to the mountains capable of producing such considerable effects; and it is only when we look to the profound depths of the surrounding ocean that the exceptionally high degree of isolation of Mauritius becomes fully apparent." The probability of local disturbance of the plumb-line at places near the sea coast where no very high ground is near, owing to great depth of the ocean bed at no great distance, is a consideration not sufficiently regarded. And another suggestion of importance is here made, viz., "that the determination of a few latitudes in Mauritius, combined with a fair number of soundings extending to some thirty miles from the island, together with data for the land that can doubtless be readily supplied by existing surveys of the colony, would afford a very acceptable contribution to our knowledge of the density of the earth."

M. Perrotin has communicated (*Comptes Rendus* for the 17th inst.) some additional observations of Tuttle's periodical comet, as seen by himself and by M. Charlois at the Nice Observatory. These extend to the night of the 13th inst. (i.e., about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th), the earliest having been made on that of the 8th. The observations were very difficult, on account of the feebleness of the comet's light and its small elevation above the horizon during the ten or fifteen minutes in the early morning during which only it could be seen. It had the aspect of a white spot about 2' in diameter, without very apparent central condensation. On the 10th (morning of the 11th) M. Perrotin remarks that, the atmospheric conditions being exceptionally good, he thought he saw the nebulosity lengthened in the direction of the meridian. M. Trépied has obtained a series of observations of Barnard's comet (II. 1885) at the Algiers Observatory, extending from the 4th to the 11th inst. The brightness of the nucleus did not exceed that of a star of the thirteenth magnitude, and the surrounding nebulosity was exceedingly faint throughout the interval during which the observations were made.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for June. There are two original papers in it, both by the editor, Prof. Tacchini, the first on the solar spots and faculae observed, and the second on the solar spectroscopic observations made, at the Collegio Romano during the second quarter of the present year. Although a diminution is shown in the number of faculae, there is a decided increase in the number and relative magnitude of spots, as compared with those observed in the first quarter of the year. The protuberances have been also more numerous, and the general result seems to be that, as has been noticed in previous years, the number of groups in a given period is a safe test of the amount of solar activity, which would therefore seem to have been greater in the second than in the first quarter of 1885.

EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES.

Belle Savage Yard, E.C., Aug. 27, 1885.

We shall be much obliged if you would permit us through the medium of your columns to call attention to one or two facts relating to a work on 'European Butterflies,' by Mr. W. F. de Vimes Kane, recently published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

As we are ourselves the publishers of an important work upon the same subject, having a precisely similar title, we feel that on the ground of the apparent plagiarism alone we should be justified in drawing attention to what appears to us a most unfortunate departure from the ordinary course with regard to such matters.

It is true that the title chosen, or some modification of it, is necessary to describe the nature of the work; but an obvious and adequate modification suggests itself in the name which appears on the back of the cover, but not on the front page, of Mr. Kane's book, viz., 'A Handbook of European Butterflies.' But while we are not desirous at present of pressing this point, or of dwelling upon the practical inconvenience which the similarity of title is likely to occasion, we feel bound to notice a statement made by Mr. Kane in his introduction, which is not only calculated to do us serious damage, but also to mislead the public on an important point. Mr. Kane writes as follows :—

"Kirby's manual is the only English handbook of the kind (i.e. 'A Manual of European Butterflies'), but it is very incomplete, almost devoid of illustrations, and in many ways falls short of the requirements of entomologists at the present date."

It is true that so long ago as 1865 a small manual of European butterflies was published by Mr. W. F. Kirby. Mr. Kane, however, can hardly be unaware that there is a later and much more important work upon the subject by the same author. We refer to 'European Butter-

fies and Moths' (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 1882). The book named is not only a complete treatise upon the subject dealt with by Mr. Kane, but is also profusely and elaborately illustrated in colours.

The statement made, therefore, by Mr. Kane is wholly incorrect and misleading. We are consequently compelled to adopt one of two alternatives. Either Mr. Kane was so strangely unacquainted with the literature of his subject as to be ignorant of the existence of a book with which every collector is familiar, or else, with Mr. Kirby's recent volume before him, he must have taken the responsibility of informing the public that no work upon European butterflies other than the manual of 1865 was in existence.

It is easy in either case to see how highly advantageous the unqualified acceptance of this statement must be to Mr. Kane. The gain to the public is not so obvious, and the injustice done to Mr. Kirby and to ourselves is so serious as to warrant us in asking you to give publicity to this letter, which we trust you will not think uncalled for in view of the difficult position in which we are placed.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited.

SCIENCE Gossip.

MESSRS. COCKBURN & CO., of Newcastle, have introduced the Maxim-Weston electric light into the Backworth and Ashington and the Page Bank collieries with complete success. This promises to lessen the severe casualties to which the colliers are subject.

M. LEDEBUR, in the *Moniteur Scientifique Quesnerville*, publishes an important paper 'On the Presence of Oxygen in Metals.' The author has examined with great care the state in which oxygen penetrates into melted metals. The affinity for oxygen, he shows, varies in different metals, and profoundly modifies their properties. Many of the effects are very marked, but we must refer those interested to the above journal for July, 1885.

M. L. FORQUIGNON, in the *Comptes Rendus*, states that from experiments on heating cast iron in vacuum to a temperature of from 900° c. to 1000° c. for several days without melting, he finds that the metal becomes malleable and its surface uniformly black, and dotted with black grains of amorphous graphite, the formation of carburet of iron, or plumbago, being a function of the temperature.

M. PAUL CHARPENTIER communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Paris an account of a specimen of pine found embedded in a glacier at an altitude of 2,475 mètres. This is considerably above the present zone of the pine in this region.

MR. C. W. LANGTREE, Secretary for Mines in Victoria, sends us the reports of the mining registrars in the gold-fields of that colony for the quarter ending March, 1885. The yield of gold for the quarter was from alluvial deposits 75,095 oz. 15 dwt. 2 gr., from quartz mines 117,342 oz. 16 dwt. 13 gr.

FINE ARTS

'THE VAL OF TEARS.'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, now on view at the Doré Galleries, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Notizie dei Rostri del Foro Romano e dei Monimenti Contigui. Da F. M. Nichols. (Rome, Sphöher.)

To students of Roman history and archaeologists, no facts which can be ascertained about the topography of the Roman rostra and their exact position in relation to the Forum and the Senate House can be without interest. The position also of the Grecostasis,

a platform upon which the foreign ambassadors and envoys were placed to hear the decisions of the Senate or to plead their own cases, is also an assistance to those who wish to realize most completely and to understand the political system of the Roman empire. In various aspects also the buildings called the Umbilicus and the Miliarium Aureum deserve notice. The Umbilicus is mentioned by the 'Notizia,' one of the early topographical descriptions of Rome, as between the temples of Saturn and of Concord, and is also a place the name of which is contained in the 'Itinerary' written by the pilgrim from Einsiedeln in the twelfth century, who places it near the church of St. Sergio, which we know to have stood on parts of the Arch of Severus. A place called the Omphalos seems to have existed in many of the Greek cities, and this shows the influence of Greece upon Rome in such matters, since the Umbilicus is probably an imitation of the Greek ὄμφαλος. The Miliarium Aureum, which is mentioned by Tacitus, Pliny, and Suetonius as standing at the head of the Roman Forum, has its chief interest in showing clearly the vast knowledge the Roman governors had, enabling them to govern their enormous possessions. Our knowledge of both these, namely, the Umbilicus and the Miliarium, does not go beyond a very few statements, which excite rather a poetical than a definitely historical idea in the mind. Thus the ὄμφαλος at Byzantium was a hill in the middle of the city; at Antioch it was a statue, or the pedestal of a statue, of Tiberius; and at Athens an altar from which the roads were measured. Mr. Nichols seems to think that it stood at the corner of the Grecostasis, towards the Arch of Severus, and that the Miliarium Aureum, from which all Roman roads were measured, was at the corner towards the Basilica Julia.

Mr. Nichols formerly published a most useful topographical study on the Roman Forum in an illustrated octavo volume of 330 pages, which was published by Messrs. Longman in 1877 (*Athen.*, No. 2591). He has now issued a paper at Spithöver's, in Rome, containing remarks on the ruins of the rostra and other buildings adjoining the Arch of Severus at the northern corner of the Roman Forum.

The above-mentioned remarks occupy seventy-one pages of quarto, and are given to the public as having been read before the Institute of Archaeology at Rome. Their chief interest lies in the endeavour to determine the exact relations of the various sites and ruins which have usually been called by the names Grecostasis, Miliarium Aureum, and Rostra to the well-known Arch of Severus. The following extracts, translated into English from the Italian, will show the drift and bearing of the whole. At p. 21, speaking of the rostra and the walls built to support their platform, he says, in allusion to the more ancient part, which is constructed of tufa:—

"This shows that the brick wall of which we are speaking came up to the tufa wall from its first construction, and being so not less ancient than the tufa wall, which is attributed probably to the last consulship of Caesar, we may perhaps find in this fragment the most ancient Roman specimen of brickwork the date of which can be determined."

Another important discovery which Mr. Nichols has made is the remains of a gate leading out from the lower part of the rostra towards the ancient site of the Curia. At p. 24, after some remarks upon the chambers underneath the rostra, he says:—

"A close examination of this part puts us in condition to fix with great probability the site of a gate or door, which, in conformity with our idea of the whole building, would give entrance to the corridor existing underneath the platform. This door stands in the centre of the north side, that is, towards the side of the Forum where the Curia stood."

Upon such observations, made personally, Mr. Nichols confirms or criticizes the previous remarks made by Jordan, Richter, and others in the *Roman Annali dell' Instituto*.

The following will also be found interesting to those archaeologists who have made a special study of the topography of the Roman Forum:—

"To sum up what we have said, it appears that neither the details nor the architecture of the semicircle (by this term we mean the ruin commonly called the Grecostasis) will sustain the idea that it belongs to an age of bad building, and that it is not impossible to believe that it is more ancient than the upper part of the rostra, that is, to receive the conclusion so clearly indicated by its position, relatively to the rostra, and indicated also by the peculiarity of the construction by which it is united with the rostra."

Upon the position of the Miliarium Aureum he has:—

"It then seems probable that there was an interval between the end of the Grecostasis and the Miliarium. And we ought to add that the character of the work discovered in the fragments is not good enough to be assigned to the time of the original construction of the Miliarium Aureum."

The conclusions at which, upon the whole, Mr. Nichols seems to have arrived from his careful study of the remnants are: First, that the platform of which the outer rim, in the form of an arc of a circle, remains, extending across the northern end of the Forum between the Arch of Severus and the Basilica Julia, dates from the time of Julius Caesar, when great alterations were made at that end of the Forum; secondly, that the square foundations of the rostra to the south of this, nearer to the centre of the Forum, were afterwards finished in the time of the early emperors, with the exception of some of the old foundations, which belonged to the previous rostra of the Republican times; thirdly, that the round building to which the name of the Umbilicus has been given is of a later date than the above arc of a circle, and was built in imitation of the Miliarium at the opposite end, which belongs to the early Empire or late Republic. Upon the whole, we can congratulate Mr. Nichols on having removed some of the difficulties which render the study of the rostra so hard for the archaeologist. When we read the chief writers on the subject we find ourselves perplexed by various interpretations of the relief on the Arch of Constantine, and by the supposition that it points to the existence of rostra on the south side of the Forum. Mr. Nichols, however, at once shows us that the Grecostasis makes a great difference in this question, and we can follow him as an original explorer with certainty."

Lessons in the Art of Illuminating, by Mr. W. J. Loftie (Blackie & Son), belongs to "Very Foster's Water-Colour Series," and is enriched with a number of surprisingly meritorious copies of ancient examples of the illuminators' art from the fifth century onwards, English, Celtic, and French. They lack little else than that raised gilding which was characteristic of and essential to mediæval illuminating. Reproduction of this gilding could not be expected in a cheap and popular sketch of a manual for tyros. The only defective instances are the naturalistic flowers and fruit on a gold ground, members of plate v. We are impressed, however, with an idea that we have seen some, if not all, of the plates before. Mr. Loftie's text is clear and succinct, and so far as it goes, according to its own standard, good. It fails in respect to the use of raising liquid; instead of silver, aluminium is recommended; we prefer tin. We find no reference to the use of very long-haired brushes. Instead of steel pens we have employed gold pens with advantage.

We have received from Messrs. Bouasse, Valadon & Co. the fourth and fifth fasciculi, completing the publication, of *Figaro Salon*, by M. A. Wolff, to the former parts of which we have already given warm praise. The only fault of the work is that there is not more of it. So far as it goes, the text as well as the illustrations are marked by taste and skill. Among the best engravings (which have been produced in the quasi-mezzotint mode of MM. Goupil & Co.) are 'La Cascade,' by M. Mazerolle, a beautiful nude nymph seated on a stage of rock in a woodland landscape; 'Sogneford,' by M. Normann; 'Sauvés!' by M. Morlon; the sculpture 'Le Souvenir,' by M. Mercié; and 'Une Stigmatisation au Moyen Age,' by M. Moreau de Tours. We trust the success of this issue will justify the promoters in extending their venture next year, and making it a complete record of the masterpieces of the *Salon*.—From the same publishers we have received Nos. 1 and 2 of *En Campagne*, a comprehensive reproduction, in the mode named above, of pictures and drawings by M. A. de Neuville, with a descriptive and explanatory text by M. J. Richard. It is to be completed in four parts, and include versions of most of the noteworthy works of the artist. Of these the following are valuable as, within the limits of the means employed, very exact and spirited reproductions of the famous 'Voie Ferrée,' 'Voltigeur de la Garde,' 'Prisonniers Allemands dans une Eglise,' and 'Le Mot d'Ordre.' In both these publications the larger and more crowded prints lack some clearness and delicacy in the darker shadows and colours as produced in black from colours.

The Christian Archeologist and Church Historian (The Office, 137, Strand) is a neatly and copiously illustrated weekly publication, intended to treat of Christian art and pious history. If the seven numbers sent for review may be accepted as fairly representing the intentions of the promoters, there is no doubt that the serial will be acceptable to many persons not deeply read in the matters, and anxious to have a paper congenial to their tastes. We shall give the truest description of this work by comparing it with publications having quite different aims, Hone's 'Every-Day Book' and Chambers' 'Book of Days.' No. 7 contains a condensed and well-illustrated compilation about (1) Christian ring-lore, with special reference to episcopal rings; (2) an essay on the forms of the nimbus; (3) an account of the recent discovery of the remains of St. Eanswith at Folkestone; (4) a note on the recovery of the monumental stone of Lady Mary Percy; and (5) a vocabulary of sacred archaeology. A calendar and notes on Christian things in general conclude the number. It is hardly necessary to say that the staple of the work is a popular and sentimental sort of archaeology, and that the editor is not only not at all shocked by the practices of the "restorers."

of churches, but innocent enough to suppose that ancient buildings and minor works of ancient art actually can be restored.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We may remind our readers that Monday next, the 31st of the month, will be the last day on which the National Portrait Gallery can be seen collectively at South Kensington. On Tuesday the doors will be closed, and the removal of the pictures to Bethnal Green on loan for a period of two years (at least) will at once begin. This banishment, as some may think it, to the far East has the advantage of at once removing the collection from the increasing perils of fire which threaten it in the present locality. There is every reason to believe that the structure of the Bethnal Green Museum is in itself fire-proof, and, moreover, comparatively free from surrounding dangers.

The steady growth of the collection has been marked by the changes in the locality provided for it. At the time of the foundation of the Gallery, in 1856, preparations were being made for the great exhibition of art treasures at Manchester which was opened on the 5th of May in the following year. One of the leading features of the Manchester exhibition was the "British Portrait Gallery," which contained some 450 portraits (including miniatures), and was the largest collection of historical characters at that time ever made. It was formed and arranged with great knowledge by Mr Peter Cunningham, and the result has no doubt exercised considerable influence on the management of the National Portrait Gallery, and was also of service in preparing for the gigantic loan collections which were opened at South Kensington in 1866 and lasted three successive years.

The National Portrait Gallery now contains 747 portraits, many of which are due to the generosity of private individuals and to public bodies having the power of disposing of their property, like the Society of Judges and Serjeants-at-Law constituting Serjeants' Inn. When the Gallery was first established a private house was more than sufficient to contain it, and a locality was provided in Great George Street, Westminster. There, as soon as pictures enough had been collected, amounting to a little over fifty, and arranged in two or three small rows, the public were admitted January, 1859. In the course of twelve years the number of portraits had swelled to 288, and the walls of rooms, staircase, and passages on the ground floor were crammed with pictures and busts. Government then assigned a small portion of the large long building at South Kensington, which had been constructed for the great 1862 Exhibition. This was understood to be only a provisional accommodation, pending the construction of a building expressly adapted for the purpose. At that time the windows of the Gallery looked over a beautiful and well-planted garden. Not even the Albert Hall broke the line of trees and sky, and the side structures, built later as the East and West Picture Galleries, were unthought of. For some years, during the annual exhibitions held in the rest of this long building, the national portraits were closely packed in a single long room on the upper floor, the only access to which was by a circuitous route outside the building, the main entrance being reserved for admission of visitors to the popular exhibition. Although under these circumstances the existence of a National Portrait Gallery could be very little known to the public in general, the collection steadily increased, and when the "annual" exhibitions were discontinued more space was obtained. This at first was merely possession of the upper portion of the great western staircase, the walls of which only sufficed for display of the newly acquired pictures from Serjeants' Inn. Soon after this possession of one portion of the lofty central room was conceded, and when in 1879 the collection was

enriched by the numerous historical portraits from the British Museum, more extensive changes became necessary. Then the Gallery was closed for months to the public, and the entire ground floor beneath the rooms already in occupation was put at the disposal of the Trustees. On this occasion the pictures were entirely rearranged and set in chronological order. But great improvements were afterwards made in the construction of the Gallery, which led also to the economization of space.

The long row of windows, which in an unbroken line occupied the whole of the northern wall, and consequently prevented by the glare of light pictures facing them from being properly seen, were all stopped up. An additional wall was thereby gained, and skylights were opened in the roof, which by the sloping construction of the beams lent itself admirably to this arrangement. These changes were effected in the course of 1882. The result has been highly satisfactory, and it is hardly possible to imagine a more perfectly lighted gallery for the display of pictures on all four sides. Sculpture was also well provided for in a vestibule at the entrance with skylights inserted above, which had hitherto had only a flat dark roof. The dignified white marble monument by Campbell to Mrs. Siddons, presented in late years by Mr. James Gibson Craig, placed in this room, attests the fitness of the arrangement. From this period the Gallery has been open every day to the public excepting Fridays, which, as at Hampton Court Palace, are reserved for the necessary cleaning. The accession of the great picture, in the course of this summer, of the House of Commons in 1793, largely contributed to stimulate the interest of the public in the Gallery. It is reported that this picture, and also the very important historical scene of the "Interior of Old Somerset House during the Conference of 1604," purchased from the Hamilton Palace Collection, will not accompany the rest to Bethnal Green. By permission of the Trustees and Director of the National Gallery, these pictures will find a temporary habitation in Trafalgar Square.

On looking through the catalogue of portraits now forming the national collection, it is remarkable that the first picture received was a gift, and the portrait of Shakespeare, and the first purchase was "Sir Walter Raleigh," an authentic picture, which came from Downton, Sir Walter's own residence.

The last picture now on the list is also very significant. It is the gift of an emperor and the work of a foreign artist, comprising nearly one hundred portraits, and represents the House of Commons under the ministry of Mr. Pitt, during one of the most eventful periods in the history of the British nation.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Two exhibitions have been arranged at Brighton, *à propos* of the Congress of the British Archaeological Association; one at the Free Library and Museum, where the local committee displayed in the Picture Gallery a large number of views of architectural and antiquarian subjects, principally by Mr. R. H. Nibbs, Mr. G. de Paris, and Mr. J. H. Scott. Mr. Scott lent a large number of works in this exhibition, which was so comprehensive that it is difficult to say what building of any repute an architectural relic was not represented. The views of old Brighton attracted much attention, and included the old Town Hall and Market Street (E. Fox); St. Nicholas's Church previous to restoration (Nibbs); south view of Brighton, 1743 (Lambert); St. Nicholas's Church, exterior and interior (Penley); Coast-guard Station, Rottingdean; Old Vicarage, Brighton; and several early prints of the Steyne.

The second exhibition consisted of an extensive series of rubbings of brasses set out on the walls of the "Masonic Room" at the Royal Pavilion. Among them may be referred to, for special

importance, the Cowfold brass, with figures of St. Pancras, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the Virgin and Child; those of Arundel, Firle, Buxted, Henfield, West Grinstead, Wiston, Amberley, and Hurstmonceaux. The brasses themselves are in most cases well known, but the excellent way in which the rubbings were prepared and arranged for display made this exhibition peculiarly acceptable.

The programme on Wednesday, the 19th inst., was long and varied. At Sompting the tower was the principal object of interest, and Mr. E. P. L. Brock pointed out that it still possesses (in a way) its original roof, renewed, no doubt, from time to time; but the four pointed gables which support the spire are original, and the spire itself must have been of the same form as it now is. This type of spire is seen in churches along the Rhine. Broadwater Church, of large dimensions, did not present any very unusual features. Under the tower is part of a Norman window much older than the arch beneath it. Cissbury encampment, the history and condition of which, with its recent yields of *prehistorica*, had formed the subject of a paper on Tuesday evening, proved attractive, and after listening to Mr. W. Myers, F.S.A., and Mr. E. Willett, F.S.A., who gave short descriptions of the work of exploration already carried out, some of the party managed with little pains to obtain, as mementoes of their visit, some pretty good specimens of the interesting objects usually found on the hill. At Findon Church the almost universal renovation and renewal which has been carried out rendered it difficult in some cases to distinguish the new from the old. Clapham Church is another instance of restoration, in this case by the late Sir G. Scott; but the party had little time to inspect the church, which, like Findon, might have been left out of the programme with small loss to the archaeologist; but it is difficult to fit in with Cissbury any very exceptional churches or other buildings. At West Tarring, the last place of stoppage, only a few minutes could be devoted to the inspection of the remarkable clearstory, unlike that of other Sussex churches.

The evening meeting amply made up by two good papers for any deficiency in the attractions of the day. The first paper, by the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, "On the Church of St. Nicholas and its Ancient Font, with Illustrations from other Fonts of Similar Antiquity," was an exhaustive study of the sculptures on the font in that church, which present some unusual difficulties on account of the obscurity of one of the subjects, which Dr. Hannah, with considerable reservation, considered illustrative of the ordinance of marriage. If this be so it is treated in a most unconventional manner, for it is difficult to attribute to this ceremony a group consisting only of a man holding an indistinct object, and kneeling before a seated woman, who is extending her hand to receive the offering. The other fonts alluded to in the paper are those of Lincoln—a black marble or basalt font of square form, carved in low relief with nondescript animals having arborescent tails, and with a rude imitation of the Greek honeysuckle; St. Mary Bourne, near Andover, two sides of which are arcaded, and having the baptismal symbol of drinking doves; St. Michael's, Southampton, with an archangelic figure and grotesque monsters of the gryphon or dragon form; East Meon, Hants, with sculptures of the Creation, Temptation, and Fall of Man; and Winchester, where two of the four faces are filled with symbolic figures, such as the two doves drinking from one phial and the like. The other two sides are devoted to the legend of St. Nicholas.

The second paper was "On the Coinage of the Ancient Britons, and especially on those relating to Sussex," by Dr. S. Birch, F.S.A., of the British Museum, in which he reviewed the work of elucidation carried out by the late Beale Poate, Dr. J. Evans, President of

the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Willett, and other antiquaries, and entered into a critical examination of the types and standards of weight as well as of the inscriptions and sites of the finds, for at thirty-one places in Sussex British coins have been found. The uninscribed coins, supposed to have been minted here under the Belge, Atrebates, and Catyeuchlani, in which last name the Celtic word *clan* may lie hidden, as the clan of the Catyeuchs, present local peculiarities; and some numismatists have traced in British coins the Sussex horse and the wheel of the *esseda*, or war-chariot, rather than the well-known reverse of the Greek *stater*.

Thursday took the archaeological party to New Shoreham Church, with its Norman nave, tower, and transepts, and its plan resembling rather that of an abbey church than merely a parochial one; to Old Shoreham Church (where Mr. Brock was able to inform his audience of his discovery that the nave was Saxon, and not Norman as generally supposed); Mr. Brock pointed out the serious mistake of repairing the edifice with a soft stone, now almost as ruinous as the original work which it had been intended to replace; and to Bramber Church, where there is a Norman doorway at the end of the present nave. Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., described Bramber Castle, and a suggestion was made that the Duke of Norfolk should be requested to allow excavations to be carried out with a view to ascertaining the position of the chapel. The grand old Norman church of Steyning fell to the lot of Mr. G. M. Hills to describe, and his account of it was exhaustive and highly interesting. The eastern arches of the aisles, as he pointed out, contain rude carvings of very different character from that found elsewhere in the church, indicating them to be remaining portions of an even older structure. The archaeologists heard at Edburton a capital exposition of its antiquities from the Rev. F. Gell, vicar. Here is preserved an ancient sundial, thought to be of Saxon date, and a relic of an older church on this site. Here, too, stands one of the three leaden fonts of Sussex, dating from the end of the twelfth century, and apparently manufactured by being cast in a mould, rolled up, and joined together afterwards.

The paper by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., entitled 'Notes on some of the Anglo-Saxon Charters of the Seventh and Eighth Centuries relating to Sussex,' read at the evening meeting, was listened to with great attention. In the course of his remarks Mr. Birch said that the county of Sussex did not possess any very large number of these documents, notwithstanding the immense acreage and the numerous parishes which represented Saxon or ante-Saxon centres of life and industry. Seventeen documents alone remained, and with the exception of three they all came from two registers of the Cathedral and Dean and Chapter of Chichester. These manuscripts could not now be found, although they were accessible to the editors of the new 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' and to Kemble, when he compiled his well-known 'Codex Diplomaticus' in 1840. Between that year and the present time these manuscripts had been mislaid, and the present custodian was unable to produce them. Mr. Birch was not without hope that hereafter the formation of a calendar of the manuscripts and documents belonging to the Cathedral would be undertaken, and then the present resting-place of these two registers might be discovered. He should not, he trusted, be thought unfair to the person in charge of these MSS. if he said that their present condition was far from being satisfactory. When a custodian confessed that he did not know where the documents committed to his charge were, and could not tell what had become of them, he thought it was time that this Association, whose very existence was for the purpose of fostering a reverence and a care for old things, should speak out plainly. To the collection of texts which, for the period under

notice, he had fortunately been able to gather from these missing registers, Mr. Birch was able to add two new charters of considerable interest, which up to within a very short time were unknown; and he proceeded to mention the documents in their chronological order, and elucidated some of the many and great difficulties which they presented to criticism, as well as some of the numerous historical points which they themselves confirmed and illustrated. After pointing out a considerable number of place-names mentioned in the paragraphs of these documents which denote the boundaries of lands granted or confirmed, Mr. Birch showed how the "Egesauude" mentioned in A.D. 683, when Sussex possessed immense tracts of woodland, illustrates the word *Eas-* or *Ease*, seen in Easewirth Hundred, Easebourne Hundred, South-Ease, Egdean, near Chichester, and other places; and how the word "Seengel-picos" of a deed dated A.D. 725 sheds light upon the etymology of Singleton Forest and Singlecross Hundred, the *single-* being here an instance of the survival of a word in great probability British, which, as is not unfrequently the case, in the apparently innocent disguise of a simple modern Latin derivative, is calculated to mislead those who are only so superficially acquainted with the etymology of place-names that they evolve senseless derivations from modern forms rather than betake themselves to studying the oldest forms in company with the county map. Then, after drawing attention to the newly found name of an early bishop of Chichester in one of the charters, and the mention of an archbishop of that see, Mr. Birch concluded with laying down two points for the consideration of the Congress: (1) That, namely, of the paramount importance of a close study of Anglo-Saxon charters by those who seek for new facts and the establishment of accepted facts in our early English history, and for the true etymology of place-names; and (2) that the efficient protection of the manuscripts themselves against loss or injury is a sacred duty binding upon all concerned with their custody and their temporary possession.

Mr. J. Brinton, M.P., spoke on the importance of preserving ancient MSS., and instanced the recovery of several of the Kidderminster Corporation charters by a diligent search after almost all hope of finding them had been abandoned. Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., read an exhaustive paper on the ancient camps at Wolstanbury, Ditchling, and Hollingbury, comparing them with the conventional form and requirements of the camp laid down by writers on the military arts of the ancients. Little is known of the signification of Wolstanbury, but the first part of this word may point to Wlencing, just as the first part of Hollingbury may point to *Ellie*, two well-known names in the earliest records of Sussex history (A.-S. Chron., ad an. 477).

Friday was one of the best days of the week's Congress; its work included an inspection of Arundel Castle and its ancient keep, the former replete with historic portraits, the latter supposed to have been built by Alfred the Great, a circular building of enormous strength erected on an artificial mound commanding the adjacent plains in every direction. The military history of Arundel Castle begins with the revolt of Robert of Belesme in 1102. In 1139 the castle was held by Adeliza, the widow of King Henry I., step-mother of the Empress Matilda, who received her daughter-in-law here, and, after the appearance of Stephen before the walls, from this castle the empress was permitted by the magnanimity of her enemy to repair unmolested to Bristol. In 1643 the siege of Arundel by the Parliamentarians took place; in January, 1644, the castle surrendered, and from that time remained in a dilapidated condition until 1720, when repairation was first commenced. There is a curious stone hand-mill preserved in the keep which has been supposed to be of Saxon date, and its use has been, more popularly than correctly,

attributed to King Alfred, who is stated, on the authority of an erroneous reading of Erundellan for *Crundellan* in Alfred's will, to have bequeathed his property in land here to his nephew Athelm. Arundel Church, in spite of its mediæval frescoes discovered in recent times, offers little of interest to the archeologist, but the Fitzalan Chapel, hideously grim and desolate, struck the party with mingled feelings of admiration for the once splendid monuments which it scarcely shelters, and of sorrow for the condition into which it has fallen. A restoration is projected, but what is really needed is a conservative cleaning and preservation of the old, without addition of new work, and, above all, its reunion to the parish church, which we are faint to believe would not be unattainable, notwithstanding the past. The Bignor pavements next occupied the attention of the party, and a reprint of the description of the remains of the Roman villa discovered in 1811, from the pen of the late S. Lyons, with a plan and some well-executed coloured plates of the principal pavements, newly drawn, was specially issued for the benefit of the visitor, who did not fail to exhaust the somewhat limited edition so opportunely issued. There is nothing new to say of these, but there is a lesson to be learnt from them, and it applies not only to Bignor, but to Cirencester, Woodchester, and other sites of Roman tessellated pavements in Britain. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Tupper, the present proprietor of the Bignor pavements, who has generously sacrificed a considerable space of ground in a cornfield, and erected substantial stone-built sheds over the tessellations, the expense of maintaining which is in part provided for by the modest charge for admission. But the fact remains that under present conditions the pavements are slowly crumbling away, and many patches produced by the creeping roots of trees, and by the tramp of the sightseer, notwithstanding the fencing round the pictorial parts, have made themselves apparent. No endeavour is made to fasten loose tessellæ into their sockets, and with a change of occupier the pavements might be entirely neglected. Large as some of them are, they could be easily taken up and removed, say, to the Brighton Museum or to Chichester, and no hardship would fall on the owner if he were paid a proper compensation for their removal. Something of the kind has been done at Cirencester, where a pavement found in opening a street has been safely housed in the museum, and the successful removal of the pavements found at Halicarnassus and Carthage to the British Museum may be instanced as a happy precedent. Some Roman columns of stone, turned in the lathe, and possessing, as to their shafts, that peculiar *entasis* so characteristic of Roman workmanship; fragments of stone slabs with an ogee moulding along the edge; flue-tiles and flange-tiles decorated with bands of hatched lines in reticulated patterns; an imperfect tile inscribed with the letters ".....rosa....." (the *s* set within the *o*); and a few stone slabs carved in coarse patterns, as if cut with a saw, were also shown. The arrangements of the hypocaust and the central fountain still remain, in a dilapidated condition; but intelligent care, such as any architect or curator could give, would prevent the further disintegration which must ensue from sheer progress of time unless steps are taken without delay to stop the loosening of the stones. The principal subjects are the rape of Ganymede, a school of gladiators, a bust of Hiems with veiled head and leafless branch, and a head with a nimbus. From certain indications it has been conjectured that large stores of grain were laid up in this villa, and that Cogidubnus, a local chieftain of the Britons and Roman ally, whose name occurs on the Goodwood inscribed stone, may have occupied it, and caused it to be decorated after the fashion of his day; but the occurrence of the peacock, and of the nimbus on the head of one of the

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principal figures, seems to point to a later century.

Aberley Church, one of the halting places of the day, is one of the most interesting churches visited by this Congress, but it was hurried over without any endeavour at systematic or scientific descriptions. Its elegant and elaborate Norman chancel arch, and its windows in the north wall of the nave and tower wall, indicating clearly the dimensions of the original church, deserve especial illustration by the society hereafter. The outer wall on the north contains details of unusual importance for the lover of the Norman art of church building, and it is by no means improbable that investigations may lead to the establishing of the fact that there was an apse in the original design. The Castle of Amberley, of late date, was merely glanced at, for all were eager to return to Brighton in time for Mr. F. E. Sawyer's lecture on 'Old Sussex Songs and Music' at the Pavilion, illustrated by a very efficient choir and pianoforte accompaniment by Dr. Sawyer. This was followed by a conversation given by the Mayor of Brighton, during which the collection of rubbings of brasses and other interesting objects were inspected.

Saturday, the closing day of the Congress week, consisted of a series of miscellaneous doings. It began with a visit to Preston Church, where the frescoes have perhaps been too vigorously retouched; and to Patcham Church, where another fresco over the chancel arch, discovered at a comparatively recent period under numerous layers of whitewash, was inspected. Then followed a journey to Wolsthorpe and Hollingbury Camps, which had already formed the theme of a paper read before the society; and here Mr. J. Round took advantage of the opportunity of the presence of the members on the site itself to review certain debatable points in the paper, chiefly in reference to the apparent terraces on the sides of the fortified hills, which he thought showed the result of agricultural rather than strategical influences. The principal point of the day's excursion was, however, a visit to Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, who welcomed the party most hospitably, and exhibited a large collection of Shakespeare rarities, carefully arranged and described in a little book printed especially for this visit. Among the principal pieces thus exhibited was a proof copy of the Droeshout portrait of 1623. "No other copy," says Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, "of the engraving in this reliable state has yet been discovered, the only ones in all other libraries being those taken from a retouched plate," an example of an impression of which was also exhibited. Quoting from the late F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., the owner records that "The portrait in this state of the engraving is remarkable for clearness of tone; the shadows being very delicately rendered, so that the light falls upon the muscles of the face with a softness not to be found in the ordinary impressions. This is particularly visible in the arch under the eye, and in the muscles of the mouth; the expression of the latter is much altered in the later states of the plate by the enlargement of the upturned moustache, which hides and destroys the true character of this part of the face. The whole of the shadows have been darkened by cross-hatching and coarse dotting, particularly on the chin; this gives a coarse and undue prominence to some parts of the portrait, the forehead particularly. In this early state of the plate the hair is darker than any of the shadows on the head, and flows softly and naturally; in the retouched plate the shadow is much darker than the roots of the hair, imparting a swelled look to the head, and giving the hair the appearance of a raised wig. It is remarkable that no shadow falls across the collar; this omission and the general low tone of colour in the engraving may have induced the retouching and strengthening which has injured the true character of the likeness, which, in its original state, is far more worthy of Ben Jonson's commendatory lines."

Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's exhibition also included the original conveyance to Shakespeare of the house in the Blackfriars that he purchased in the year 1613; the original deed transferring the legal estate of the house above mentioned, February 10th, 1618, in trust to follow the directions of the poet's will; a copy of the first folio, 1623; several deeds with signatures of persons connected with the history of Shakespeare; a copy of the 'Poems written by Wil. Shake-speare, gent.,' 12mo., 1640, with the original engraved portrait by Marshall (this and the foregoing proof portrait should be republished by autotype photography); several printed books containing early allusions to, or quotations from, Shakespeare; 'A Pleasant Conceited Comedie called Loves Labors Lost,' as it was presented before Queen Elizabeth in the Christmas holidays, 1597, 4to., London, 1598, of great rarity, only five other copies being known (this is the first publication of any of Shakespeare's works in which his name appears as the author on the title-page); 'The True Tragedie of Richarde, Duke of Yorke,' &c., London, 1600 (this is the second edition of the surreptitious copy of the third part of 'Henry VI.', only six copies being known to be extant); 'The First Booke of Ayres, or little short Songs to sing and play to the Lute, with the base Viole. Newly published by Thomas Morley, Bachiler of Musickie and one of the gent. of her Majesties Royall Chapel, fol. Imprinted at London in Little S. Helen's by William Barley, 1600' (this, which is the only known copy of the work, was laid open at the pages containing the original music to the song "It was a lover and his lass," in 'As You Like It'); 'The history of Tom Drum's vaunts, and his rare entertainment at Mistress Farmer's house, the faire widow of Fleet Streete' (no other copy known); a MS. volume of poetical miscellanies of the time of Charles I., opened at a page containing a hitherto unpublished version of the lines on John a Combe attributed to Shakespeare; a unique fragment, of four leaves only, of the first edition of the first part of the 'Hystorie of Henry the Fourth,' 1598; a MS. volume of poetical pieces compiled by Matthew Day, Mayor of Windsor, in the early part of the seventeenth century; an original sketch, by Richard Greene of Lichfield, of the exterior of the church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, with the ancient wooden spire that was removed in the year 1763, believed to be the earliest drawing of the church known to exist; a play-bill of the time of William III., announcing a performance of Dryden's 'Troilus and Cressida' on October 28th, 1697, the earliest authentic play-bill of a Shakespearean character; and, finally, a square of glass, 9 in. by 7 in., in which a circular piece is leaded, having the letters W. A. S., for William and Anne Shakespeare, tied with a true-lovers' knot, and the date 1615, the year before the poet's death, beneath. This last is a relic of New Place, and in 1847 was in possession of the Court family, who owned Shakespeare's house. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps does not claim absolute genuineness for this, for in the catalogue of his exhibition, which he distributed among the members of the party, he says, "A doubt of authenticity may fairly be raised in the absence of a perfect chain of evidence in favour of its assumed history."

The evening meeting produced a capital paper from Mr. R. Sims, of the British Museum, 'On the Monastic Chartularies of Sussex, and on Early Charters relating to Brighton and Atlingworth.' Of these chartularies of Sussex only a few are extant, those, namely, of the abbeys of Battle, Durford, Bayham, and Robertabridge, and the priories of Boxgrave, Lewes, and Sale. Taken in order of the alphabet, the Battle Abbey registers claim first attention. Eight of these remain: in the Public Record Office, 3; the British Museum, 3; Lincoln's Inn Library, 1; and Battle Abbey, 1. The volumes at the Record Office are (1) the Liber Regis, in various handwritings, from the reign of Henry III.

to that of Edward III.; (2) the Rentale, fifteenth century, in fine preservation; and (3) another Rentale, *temp. Henry III.* and Edward I. The British Museum MSS. relating to Battle Abbey are (1) Cotton MS. Domitian A 11, imperfect, twelfth century; (2) a transcript by the Rev. Wm. Hayley, of Brightling, in 1762, of a chartulary then in possession of Sir W. Webster, Bart., and now in that of Sir Godfrey V. Webster; and (3) the Harley MS. 3581, imperfect at the beginning. The Lincoln's Inn chartulary of Battle is finely written in the time of Henry III. The whole of the vast collection of deeds relating to this abbey was purchased, some years ago, from the well-known bookseller Thorpe, by the late Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill. Next in order comes the register of the abbey of Beigham, or Bayham, in the Cotton Library of the British Museum; but it was seriously injured in the fire of 1731 at Ashburnham House, Westminster. This is of the twelfth and thirteenth century. That of Burford, in the same collection, was written from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries. The chartulary of Sale, in the library of Magdalen College, Oxford, is in excellent preservation, dating from the beginning of the thirteenth to the middle of the fourteenth century. The chartulary of Robertabridge, in the possession of the Earl of Leicester, remains at present undescribed. The monastery of Lewes is now represented in this list by a fragmentary rental, a chartulary, and a volume of annals, numbered Tiberius, A x., in the Cotton Library. We have no space to enumerate the separate charters of any of these places; one only of them all appeared to make any reference to the partition of common lands, and that was couched in obscure terms. This paper completed the very excellent literary work of the official week of the Congress; but two extra days of excursions were arranged by the indefatigable Congress Secretary, Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., with a view to visiting Lewes, Southover, Pevensey, Wilmington, and Worth. The most interesting excursions of the series were undoubtedly the visits to Chichester Cathedral, Bignor, Cissbury, and to Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's collections. The papers have for the most part been more notable for their utilization and explanation of known facts and theories than for the enunciation of new discoveries and ideas; exceptions to this being those of Dr. Birch on the British coins, Mr. C. Lynam on Boxgrove Church, Mr. W. de G. Birch on the Anglo-Saxon charters, and Mr. Sawyer on ancient Brighton. If the better securing of the carved reliefs at Chichester and the rescue of the Roman mosaics at Bignor from imminent future jeopardy is the outcome of this Congress, it will not have been held in vain.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. E. BURNE JONES has made considerable progress with his fine series of large pictures illustrating the legend of Perseus. Some of them delineate the subject from original points of view. All of them display, with more than usual force, the weird and poetic inspiration of the artist. They will be taken in hand as soon as the illustrations of the 'Legend of the Sleeping Palace' we lately described are finished.

MR. WATTS has nearly completed a fine and vigorous picture representing Europa seated on the bull, who wades breast high in the dark blue waves of the sea in summer. It is a noble exercise in almost Titianesque colour, instinct with golden light, and delicately studied as to tone. The picture has been lent to the Gallery at Birmingham.

THE French authorities intend to form an exhibition of all the pictures bought by the Government at the Salon. We presume the Salon lately closed is meant. The works will be shown at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, in November.

MR. BURNE JONES has borrowed from the owner, for the Birmingham exhibition, his picture of 'The Days of Creation.'

A CORRESPONDENT, who lately visited Rossetti's tomb and memorial windows at Birchington, Kent, states that the latter, which are on the left of the door of the church, face the village green where the children play. While the stained glass remains unprotected by wire netting it is more or less in peril.

It is intended to light the Manchester Art Gallery by electricity instead of gas. No doubt the electric light will not damage the works of art as gas is known to do. It cannot light them worse than gas does, and, with care in adjusting the lamps, it will distress the eyes of spectators in a much less degree. Without careful adjustment, however, electricity does ill.

ACCORDING to an official report it appears that, from 1871 to May, 1884, inclusive, the French Government has expended on the purchase of pictures and sculptures by living artists 12,700,413 francs, averaging more than 900,000 francs per annum.

ONE of the most interesting features of the fêtes just held at Varallo, in honour of the fourth centenary of the birth of Gaudenzio Ferrari, was a loan collection of pictures and other works of art, illustrating the history of Valsesian art from its earliest development to the present day. Among these were several works by Ferrari himself, which are not usually accessible to the public. The exhibition will remain open about a fortnight longer.

THE Première Médaille d'Honneur of the Antwerp Exhibition has been unanimously awarded to M. Alfred Stevens. M. Meissonier was the president of the committee entrusted with the awards.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

For at least half a century the triennial festival at Birmingham has held the foremost place among provincial music meetings. No other festival can furnish such a record of important works brought to a first hearing, and in many cases expressly written for the occasion. It will suffice to mention 'Elijah,' the most popular of all modern oratorios, the late Sir Michael Costa's 'Eli' and 'Naaman,' Bennett's 'Woman of Samaria,' Sullivan's 'Light of the World,' Benedict's 'St. Peter,' and Gounod's 'Redemption,' among sacred works, and Sullivan's 'Kenilworth,' Smart's 'Bride of Dunkerron,' Barnett's 'Ancient Mariner,' Randegger's 'Fridolin,' Cowen's 'Corsair,' and Gade's 'Psyche,' among secular compositions, to show the importance of the Birmingham Festivals in the musical history of the country.

The festival which has been held during the present week has been in one important respect the most noteworthy of the long series extending over more than a century. On no previous occasion have the claims of native art been so freely and fully recognized. It has been far too much the custom to ignore English composers and English music at our larger music meetings; in no other country have native prophets received so little honour as here. To the Birmingham Festival Committee is due the credit of wiping away this reproach. Of eight new works—an unusual proportion of novelties, we may remark in passing—no fewer than

six are from English pens; and it is gratifying to be able to add that the result has been such as to justify the action of the managers of the festival, and to prove that we are able to hold our own in musical matters. Many of the new works will stand comparison with the best recent compositions of French and German musicians.

The appointment of Herr Richter as conductor, in the place of the late Sir Michael Costa, has given rise to much comment, and the action of the Birmingham Committee has been in some quarters severely criticized. While we cannot but join in the general regret that an Englishman should not have been selected to conduct our most important English festival, it is impossible to deny that Herr Richter is one of the greatest living conductors; and if the definition of genius as "an infinite capacity for taking pains" be correct, he must be credited with genius of the highest order. Never, probably, has so much time been given to the preparatory work of any festival. There were four entire days of rehearsal for the orchestra and principals in London last week, in addition to which last Saturday and Monday were occupied with full rehearsals at the Birmingham Town Hall. Thus each new work was twice gone through carefully, with the result that highly finished performances, fully worthy of the reputation of the festival, became possible.

Birmingham has always been famous for its chorus; and for this festival the choir has been carefully weeded, old and inefficient members being replaced by new ones. The official list of the chorus shows a numerical strength of 369 voices, the parts being distributed as follows:—100 sopranis, 91 contralti and alti, 91 tenors, and 87 basses. The orchestra has been somewhat reduced in number, there being only 86 strings as compared with 108 at the previous festival. This in itself is an advantage rather than otherwise, as the power of the strings was before out of proportion to that of the wind. In another respect, however, the change is not an advantage. Many of the very best of our London orchestral players, whose faces have long been familiar at Birmingham, have not been re-engaged, and their places are filled by others who are certainly inferior to them. Into the reasons of the change it is not our business to inquire; but the fact remains that while the orchestra at this festival has been excellent, the quality of the strings will unquestionably not compare with that of the festival of 1882, at which the magnificent tone of the orchestra was the subject of general remark. It is even distinctly below that of the last Leeds Festival and of the Philharmonic Society's orchestra in London. It is impossible to pass over this matter in silence; at the same time it must be added that the committee have shown so much zeal and earnestness, and have worked so energetically to promote the success of the present festival, that it would be ungenerous to speak too harshly of what is, after all, only the result of an error of judgment.

The festival commenced on Tuesday morning with a performance of 'Elijah,' an oratorio which seems almost indispensable at all great provincial music meetings. Curiosity was naturally felt as to the reading of Mendelssohn's great work by Herr

Richter. In general it was very nearly that to which we are accustomed, though in some few movements, notably in the overture and in the last part of the chorus "Yet doth the Lord see it not," the conductor adopted a somewhat slower *tempo* than that generally observed. The solo music was allotted to Miss Anna Williams and Madame Albani (soprani), Madame Trebelli and Madame Patey (contralti), Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King, all of whom have so often been heard in their respective parts as to render criticism superfluous. The chorus sang magnificently, fully sustaining the reputation of the festival in their regard. The accompaniments were played with exquisite refinement under Herr Richter's direction, though the falling-off in the quality of the strings could not but be noticed in such important numbers as the choruses "Hear and answer, Baal," and "Thanks be to God."

The first novelty of the festival, Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantata 'The Sleeping Beauty,' was produced on Tuesday evening. Mr. Cowen has long since earned a position among our foremost living English composers. His 'Scandinavian' Symphony is well known, not only in this country, but on the Continent and across the Atlantic, and his fourth symphony (the 'Welsh') bids fair to be equally successful, while his cantatas, especially 'St. Ursula,' show much creative power. His latest work is written on a libretto supplied by Dr. Franz Hüffer, which is well laid out for musical purposes, though containing some very curious and unintentionally comic English. On this, however, it would be unfair to insist too strongly, and we prefer to record our opinion that, in spite of some shortcomings, the libretto must, as the work of a German, be regarded as a genuine *tour de force*. Though Dr. Hüffer does not always write idiomatically, it may at least be said that very few foreigners know our language so well. In his music Mr. Cowen has proceeded mainly on the same lines as in 'St. Ursula,' that is to say, he has adopted in a most thoroughgoing manner the system of *Leitmotive* as practised by Wagner in his later works, though not, as often supposed, invented by him. This method is dangerous in the hands of an inexperienced musician, as apt to produce monotony; but when dexterously used it gives a unity to the whole composition hardly to be attained to the same degree in any other manner. We consider Mr. Cowen to have been completely successful. His themes have sufficiently marked character to be readily recognizable; and they are treated in many places with consummate skill. But it is not only in this respect that praise can be awarded. The composer has an apparently exhaustless fund of graceful melody. He has written nothing more charming and refined than the opening chorus of fays in the present work, "Draw the thread, and weave the woof," or the orchestral interlude descriptive of maidenhood, which may compare with the best parts of his 'Language of the Flowers.' The waltz-chorus, "At dawn of day," is irresistibly attractive, while (to name but one other of several which might be cited) the Princess's air, "Whither away, my heart?" is a perfect example of its class. In the incantation scene Mr. Cowen is somewhat less happy, for the supernatural is hardly his forte; but the whole of the final scene

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(the awakening of the Princess) is in his best manner. His instrumentation is delicate, varied, and full of fancy, adding not a little to the effect of the whole work. We have no hesitation whatever in predicting for 'The Sleeping Beauty' a wide and deserved popularity. Its performance, under the direction of the composer, was admirable; the solo parts were in the hands of Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Lloyd fairly carried off the honours by his singing of the Prince's *scena* "Light, light at last," which he rendered in his most masterly style. The choruses were charmingly given, the attention to light and shade being perfect. The success of the cantata was immediate and complete, Mr. Cowen being recalled and enthusiastically cheered at the close. There is no doubt that the verdict of Birmingham will be ratified whenever the work is repeated.

A miscellaneous second part completed this concert; it commenced with Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, played by Señor Sarasate, whose fine rendering of this work has been often noticed in our columns. The great violinist subsequently played Saint-Saëns's Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, and the concert concluded with the Overture to 'Tannhäuser.' The vocal pieces in this part of the programme were the *brindisi* from 'Lucrezia Borgia,' sung by Madame Trebelli, and a new *scena*, "Love lost on earth," composed by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie expressly for the festival, and splendidly sung by Mr. Lloyd. The *scena* consists of a declamatory recitative followed by a fine and broad *cantilena*, affording ample opportunity to a good vocalist. It is excellently written both for voices and orchestra, and if it does not enhance Mr. Mackenzie's reputation it is at least not unworthy of it.

The enormous success of Gounod's 'Redemption' at Birmingham three years ago naturally caused an overflowing audience to assemble in the Town Hall on Wednesday morning, when the same composer's 'Mors et Vita' was produced, though the event was naturally shorn of some of its interest by the absence of M. Gounod himself, who had been originally announced to conduct the oratorio. Of the music itself we recently spoke in some detail (*Athen.*, No. 3013), and shall, therefore, now confine our remarks chiefly to the performance, and to the impressions produced by actual hearing. We

have little or nothing to modify in what we said in our previous article; both the merits and the defects of the work (the former being largely in excess) appeared to be accentuated in performance. The breadth, grandeur, and power of many parts of 'Mors et Vita' are undeniable. The Introduction, the "Tuba mirum," and the "Sanctus" are equal to any sacred music that Gounod has written; while many movements are charming in pathos and beauty. The "Felix culpa" in the Requiem, the lovely phrase at "Qui Mariam absolvisti," the solo and chorus in the second part, "Beati qui levant stolas suas," and the "Jerusalem ecclæstis" in the third, are in every respect worthy of the composer of 'Faust.' In sustained melodic interest the new oratorio is distinctly superior to the 'Redemption.' Yet it is not free from serious defects, which are likely to militate against its popularity. In the first place, it suffers from an excess

of the chromatic element. Nearly all the chief themes of the first part are more or less founded upon the chromatic scale; and not even M. Gounod's resource and harmonic skill can prevent a feeling of monotony resulting. Besides this, the continual use of sequences becomes in time very wearying. There appears to be no reason why the composer should go on as long as he does, or why, having gone on so long, he should not continue *ad infinitum*. The whole of the first part is also far too long, taking one hour and fifty minutes in performance, and as nearly every movement is in slow *tempo* there is a great want of relief. In his attempt to depict the trumpets of the last judgment in the second part of the work the composer tries to be terrific, and only succeeds in being ugly. On the other hand, the whole of the third part of the work—"Vita"—is full of beauty, and is all the more grateful to the hearer after what has preceded it. Taken all in all, 'Mors et Vita' is the great work of a great man, though it is not upon his latest oratorio that the composer's chief fame will rest.

The performance must be spoken of in the highest terms. The first praise is due to Herr Richter for his masterly conducting. Never for a moment at fault, always steady and self-possessed, with an intimate knowledge of the score, he secured a rendering of the work remarkable alike for precision and delicacy. The orchestral accompaniments, especially to the solo music, were played with the utmost refinement. The chorus also sang magnificently throughout, proving that their excellent singing in 'Elijah' on the previous day was no exceptional performance. Finer chorus singing we never remember to have heard. The solo parts were in the hands of Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley; that they were given to perfection need hardly be added. The excellent rule forbidding applause at the performances of sacred music, which is rigidly enforced here, prevented any outward manifestations of the feeling of the audience; but if appearances are not deceitful, the reception of the work was distinctly favourable.

A History of Pianoforte Music. By John Comfort Fillmore. Edited, with an Introductory Preface, by Ridley Prentice. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

The author of 'A History of Pianoforte Music' is an American, as we learn from Mr. Prentice, and as we should also infer from the occasional use of technical terms in a way not familiar, though intelligible, in this country, such as the use of the word "measures" for "bars." The book is partly historical, but to a considerable extent also aesthetic. After a brief description of the harpsichord and other precursors of the piano, we find a short dissertation on the polyphonic style in music, with some account of the construction of the canon, fugue, and suite. This is followed by a chapter on the three great composers of polyphonic music for the harpsichord, Bach, Handel, and Scarlatti. Brief but excellent biographical sketches of these masters are given, and their styles are clearly differentiated. In the next section of his book Mr. Fillmore deals with the growth of the sonata; its form is excellently described, and special attention is given to the masters to whom its development is owing—Emmanuel Bach, Haydn, and Mozart. Chap. v., on "The Content of Music," is one of the best

in the volume. We have nowhere met with a clearer account of the relation of music to emotion than is given here. This chapter naturally introduces Beethoven, whom the author describes as "the composer who embodied in the sonata the noblest possible emotional content, and raised it to highest significance as a work of art." The sketch of the great composer's life is well written, and the remarks on his works are just and appreciative. We have read with much pleasure the following chapter, on "The Classic and the Romantic in Music." Mr. Fillmore considers that the romantic school really began with Beethoven, Weber, and Schubert, all of whom he classes as composers of the transition period between the two schools. We think that he scarcely does justice either to Weber or Schubert as a writer for the piano, though the remarks on the former composer have been modified by the editor, who describes the author's strictures as "cruelly severe." While we admit unhesitatingly that neither master equalled Beethoven in the handling of classical forms, we think that their sonatas deserve higher praise than Mr. Fillmore gives to them. The chapter on the romantic composers treats of Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Schumann. We should have been disposed to place Mendelssohn in the classic rather than the romantic school, nor do we quite understand Mr. Fillmore's classification. In the chapter just referred to he defines the two terms thus:—"In classical music form is first, and emotional content subordinate; in romantic music content is first, and form subordinate." If we adopt this definition, which may be admitted as generally satisfactory, we should certainly place Mendelssohn's compositions in the former rather than in the latter category; for if there is one quality more than another which distinguishes even the smaller works it is their perfection of form rather than the emotional power which we find so strongly characterizing the works of Schumann. Mr. Fillmore finds "the evidences of Mendelssohn's romanticism in the forms assumed by his most characteristic utterances," and he points out that the most perfect of his pianoforte works are not his sonatas, but his capriccios, fantasias, and 'Lieder ohne Worte.' From one point of view the author is in the right, and while, as already said, we differ from his conclusion, it would occupy too much space to discuss the point in detail. With this reservation we have only praise for the chapter; the remarks on Chopin and Schumann are admirable. The following section of the book treats of the development of pianoforte technique, and shows the difference in the character of the passages to be met with in ancient and modern pianoforte music; and the work concludes with a chapter on minor composers and *virtuosi* of different epochs. These are but briefly treated of, and the composers selected for notice mostly deserve the distinction, though we must protest against dismissing Dussek with a word of mention in the company of such men as Sterkel, Wanhal, Gelinek, and Pleyel. Dussek was undoubtedly a genius, though in a limited sphere; he had great power of melodic invention, and did much to add to the development of pianoforte technique. Those who are most familiar with his works are those who esteem them the most highly, and many, if not most, of the effects the invention of which is usually attributed to Hummel are to be found in Dussek's larger sonatas and concertos. In concluding our notice of Mr. Fillmore's book we desire to praise it for its general accuracy. We have only noticed one mistake. On p. 38 we are told that the three movements of Sebastian Bach's concerto were all in the same key. This is inaccurate; in every concerto of Bach's which we have examined the slow movement is in a different key from the first and last movements. We most cordially recommend this little volume as being thoroughly interesting, and most useful to all who desire to study the subject of which it treats.

Musical Gossip.

A MEMOIR of Dr. John Hullah by his widow is in the press. Messrs. Longman & Co. will be the publishers.

A BERLIN newspaper publishes a private letter of Anton Rubinstein, giving some curious particulars as to his new work 'Moses,' on the composition of which he is at present engaged. He writes: — "My 'Moses' is the least practical work that a composer can undertake; but I have given all my strength to it, and shall not rest till it is finished. The work, the performance of which will last four hours, is too theatrical for the concert-room, and too much like an oratorio for the theatre: it is, in fact, the perfect type of the 'sacred opera' that I have dreamed of for years. What will come of it I do not know, and I do not think the work can be performed entire. As it contains eight distinct parts, one or two may from time to time be given, either in a concert or on the stage. I am half through the work, which I hope to have finished by the end of September. I am speaking of the sketch; for completing the score I shall require a whole summer, so that the work will not in any case be ready to appear before September, 1886."

JONCIÈRE'S opera 'Le Chevalier Jean' is to be produced, for the first time in Germany, at Cologne during the coming winter.

DRAMA

DRURY LANE THEATRE IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

THE fact that Mrs. Baskerville objected (by her counsel) to either the Master of the Rolls or the Master of the Revels interfering with the prosecution of her suit at the Common Law against the Drury Lane company of players is, I estimate, fully borne out by the certificate of the last-named official, referred to in the order of the Court of Chancery dated April 26th, 1626, already printed, which certificate I have recently discovered among the Chancery Masters' Reports for Hilary Term, 1625 (vol. 52). The document runs as under (the portion printed in italics being the autograph of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels), and is addressed: "To the right Honorable the M^r of the Rolls, one of his Ma^{ies} Privy Counsell, these."

RIGHT HONORABLE,—According to an order made by your honour the 27th day of Janus: last, whereby a Cause depending in Chauncery betweene Worth, playnetife, and Baskerville, defendant, was referred into mee, I haue vpon the continual solicitation of the playnetife appointed divers daies this vacacion for hearing of the Cause, all wth the playnetife very diligently attended wth his Counsell, who were also ready for him; but the defendant, sometime pretending her Counsell was not in towne, or sometime that she could not gett them, or by some other excuse, hath still put off the hearing of the Cause: At last seeing the Terme drawe on, and howe peremptory it was to y^e playnetife to haue mee make some end or Certificate in the Cause before the Terme, At y^e playnetife's importunitie I appointed Saturday last, at wth time, though in regard of much weakenes by reason of sicknes I was vnfit to be troubled, yet rather then the poore man should be prejudiced I was willinge to haue heard the Cause, for wth purpose the playnetife and his Counsell were ready, but the defendant as formerly (though shew had notice the Thursday before) excused her selfe, alledging shew had no Counsell ready, but depended on Sarjeant Binge who was not then come to towne; Herevpon I told her, that I would take some other time the beginnings of this terme as soone as my strength should serue, not doubting but I should make some good end of the Cause; and at y^e playnetife's request moued her to forbear to seeke a dismission for lack of my Certificate, herselfe only having bin in fault; but shew refused the same, and thereby gaue me just cause to beleive that her former delays haue bin of purpose to take advantage thereof to the playnetife's prejudice; All wth I thought fitt to certifie to your honour, wth all assuring you that assoone as my strength shall serue mee

I will this Terme haere the Cause and end it, or make Certificate to this hono^{ble} Court.

this 25 April, 1626.
Your honors humble
servant,
Witchall.

H. Herbert.

[Underwritten by the Master of the Revels:]
Hauinge made use of my servants pena I hope your honor will attribute itt rather to my weaknes then to any ill maners.

Upon the appearance of my pamphlet on the players at the Red Bull and Cockpit, Dr. Halliwell-Phillipps kindly called my attention to the circumstance that Thomas Green, the quondam spouse of Mrs. Baskerville, was a very noted actor, and that, therefore, considerable interest would attach to his will if it could be traced. I had already searched myself in the Calendars of Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the Commissary Court of London without success; but Mr. J. Challenor Smith, the able superintendent of the Literary Department of the Court of Probate, has since put me in the way of finding it in the Registers of the Consistory Court of London, and I am, therefore, now in a position to append a verbatim copy as follows:—

Testamentum Thome Green.

In Dei nomine Amen. I Thomas Greene, of the parische of St James Clarkenwell, vpon the twenty five daye of July, 1612, beinge sicke of body but of perfect sence and memorie, doe constitute and make my last Will and testament, not beinge constrainyd therunto by any, but of my owne accord. Inprimis I give and bequeath my soule to almighty god my Creator, and to his only begotten sonne my gratiouse redeemer, and to the holy ghost my comforter and sanctifyer; and I give my body (after it shall please god to call me) to be buried in the churche of St James Clarkenwell, after the order of Christian burayll. Item I give to m^r John Andrewes, preacher, for a sermon at my funeral, forty shillings, to be payd by my Executor. Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Honnor Green, lawfully of my body begotton, an hundred pounds vsuall money of England, to be payd within eyghteen moneths after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to my sonne in law Robert Browne forty pounds, to be payd by my Executor out of my goodes when he shall come to the perfect age of twenty and one yeares; and vntill the foresayd tyme of one and twenty yeares my executor shall give the sayd Robert Browne four pounds yearly. Item I give and bequeath to my sonne in law Willyam Browne forty pounds vsuall money of England, to be payd by my executor when he shall come to the age of twenty and one yeares; and during the space of the sayd Willyams nomage my Executor to give him yearly four pounds vsuall money of England. Item I give and bequeath to my daughter in law Susanna Browne the some of thirty pounds vsuall money of England, to be payd by my executor when shee is fiftene yeares of age; and so likewise I give and bequeath to my daughter [sic] Elizabeth Browne thirty pounds vsuall money of England, to be payd at her age of fiftene yeares. Item I give and bequeath to my daughter in law Anne Browne thirty pounds vsuall money of England, to be payd to her when shew shall come to the age of fiftene yeares. Item I give and bequeath to my foresayd three daughters Susanna, Elizabeth and Anne three pounds to each of them yearly, to be payd by my executor vntill they come to the foresayd age of fifteen yeares. Item I will and bequeath that if any of my two sonnes Robert and William Brownes, or any of my foresayd three daughters Susanna, Elizabeth or Anne Brownes shall dye before they come to the full age when I will they should receive their severall legacies, that then the legacy of the party deceased shall equally be devideed amongst them that survive. Item I give and bequeath to my sister Elizabeth Barrett, to be receaved by my brother John Greene and disposed of by him for his vse, tenne pounds, to be payd by my Executor within three moneths after my decease. Item I give to my brother John Greene the three lummes [read "summes"] which he hath in present possession already. Item I give to m^r Gautres, my baker, tenne shillings, to be made a ringe as memorall of me. Item I give to m^r Standley, my brewer, tenne shillings, to a memorall ringe. Item I give and bequeath to John Cumber [left blank] pounds, to be payd by my Executor within one year after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to my friend Alexander Pratt twenty shillings, to be payd by my Executor after my funerall imediately. Item I give & bequeath to my fellowes of the house of the redd Bull forty shillings, to buy gloves for them. Item I give and bequeath to my two brothers Jaffrey and John Greenes thirty shillings to each of them, to make them seale Ringes.

Item I make and ordayne Susann my very well belov'd wife full executrix of this my last Will and testament, giveing her all my goods and chattells to the performance hereof; and doe make and ordayne Jeaffrey Greene, my brother, Christopher Beeston and Richard Parkines overseers to this my last Will and Testament. In witness wherof I have sett my hand and seal, Before theis witnesses: Alexander Pratt, Christopher Beeston, Richard Parkines, Thomas Heyward and Jeaffrey Greene, with others. Tho: Greene. Witnesses, Alexander Pratt, prebyter, Chr. Beeston.

Probate granted October 10th, 1612, to Susanna Greene, widow, relict. Register of Consistory Court of London (Somerset House), "Hames," 129.

JAMES GREENSTREET.

Dramatic Gossip.

'LELIO: A VENETIAN STORY,' unsuccessfully produced at an afternoon performance at the Olympic, is said to be a version of 'Eva,' a three-act melodrama of MM. Montjoye and Raymond Deland, given at the Vaudeville the 3rd of November, 1854, with Madame (then Mdlle.) Fargueil as Eva, M. Brindeau as Buffamalque, and M. Delannoy as Clarendo. The English version, by Mr. George D'Arcy, had few elements of popularity.

'ON'CHANGE,' a version of the 'Ultimo' of Herr von Moser, first produced during the past summer at a morning performance at the Strand, has now been transferred to Toole's Theatre, which reopened on Saturday last under the management of Miss Eweretta Lawrence and Mr. William Duck. Both piece and acting improve upon acquaintance. The former has a certain Teutonic heaviness, and the latter is unequal. Still the entertainment as a whole is creditable to those concerned, and the performance of two or three leading characters is admirable. The James Burnett of Mr. William Farren is a piece of fine comedy acting, and the Prof. Peckering Peck of Mr. Felix Morris enriches the stage with a new creation. Of the remaining members of the company, though many show themselves competent, one only calls for special notice. The Milly Peck of Miss R. Filippi is a delightfully bright and refined piece of acting. Miss Eweretta Lawrence is not seen to much advantage in the rôle of Iris Burnett, which she resumes. In a pretty scene of love-making in the last act, however, she created a favourable impression. The piece, on which judgment has already been passed in our columns, is every whit as good as 'The Private Secretary,' which, as the playgoer knows, has been the most conspicuous success of the past season.

The Vaudeville Theatre will reopen on Monday with 'Loose Tiles,' in which Mr. Cartwright will assume the character played by Mr. Henry Neville. A new farcical comedy by Mr. H. A. Jones, in which Mr. William Farren and probably Miss Kate Rorke will appear, is in preparation.

The company which Miss Rosina Vokes will shortly take to America is at present rehearsing at the Court Theatre an adaptation by Mr. William Wilde of a popular novel. A drama by Sir Charles Young and a comedy by Mr. Brandon Thomas are also included in Miss Vokes's repertory.

The Holborn Theatre, as what was once known as the Holborn Amphitheatre is henceforth to be called, will open shortly under the management of Mr. Mat Robson, formerly lessee of Sadler's Wells.

The next novelty at the Criterion Theatre will be a farcical comedy founded by Mr. C. M. Rae on the 'Trois Femmes pour un Mari' of MM. Grenet-Dancourt and Albin Valabregue, a piece produced at the Théâtre de Cluny on the 11th of January, 1884, and played for 465 nights. Mr. Wyndham will play the principal character.

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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